

APRIL
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the Deaf american

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

COMMITMENTS FOR CLOSED CAPTIONING REVEALED AT PRESS CONFERENCE



Left to right: Dave Adams, Vice Chairman of the Board, NBC; Frederick S. Pierce, President, ABC Television; and HEW Secretary Joseph Califano are all smiles after the formal announcement of a project to caption television programming. Details on pricing and marketing of decoders were also given at the conference on March 23, 1979.

The Editor's Page

Closed Captioning Near Reality

Several pages of this issue are devoted to announcements and background material about closed captioning—Line 21, encoders, decoders—as a result of HEW Secretary Califano's March 23 press conference. Next month we will have additional information.

Also in this issue is a coupon form to indicate interest/intention to buy the decoders. Readers are urged to help with this survey. Questions have been raised as to the number of hearing impaired who will **actually** buy the decoders once they are available. It is very unlikely that the initial offering price will be reduced, what with inflation.

Regrettable is the refusal of CBS to join ABC, NBC and PBS in the joint captioning program. CBS came up with some vague and contradictory statements—preference for Teletext (European system of captioning), distrust of the equipment itself, fears of high costs, doubts as to the number of hearing impaired television viewers who would purchase decoders, etc. All of the foregoing could be taken as a slap at the other networks—they didn't know what they were getting into—they were being swayed by the emotional aspect.

Twenty hours per week of prime time captioned programs sounds excellent as a starter, and we feel confident that the three networks will select programs having the widest possible appeal—providing a balance between children's and adult fare. Once the project is fully operational, we can expect surveys to determine favorite programs, along with requests that those not selected be considered for captioning. Note that the agreement gives the networks the power to select programs, based on several factors including the time available to caption and distribute tapes.

In the meantime, more power to WGBH in Boston which continues to do an excellent job of open cap-

tioning of the ABC Evening News.

Correction in Author Credit

The March 1979 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN carried a story about services offered to the deaf by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The byline omitted the name of the co-author, Joan Cavanaugh, Manager of Educational Aids in the Museum's Publication Department. Sorry, Joan, and thanks for working with Tom Federlin.

Senate TTY Numbers

Numbers for WATTS line calls to the United States Senate in Washington, D.C., are 202-224-2793 or 202-224-3997.

On the initial call, there will be no response, as the Senate TTYs will only take the message—such as name of the caller, his telephone number, the message or question he wants to take up with a particular Senator or his office. Later, when the message has been relayed to the proper office, there will be a call back and the question answered or the subject discussed.

Again, readers are urged to make use of this service and more than justify the installations by a volume of calls.

Income Tax Exemptions

A reader has inquired if the DA knows of impending legislation, either at the Federal or state levels, to provide extra income tax exemptions for the deaf.

We have yet to learn of any proposals before current legislative bodies. Do readers know of any which we can pass on?

Jury Service with Interpreters?

We have also been asked what happened in several recent instances when deaf people received jury summonses, expressed their desire to serve and were then rejected. Reports, anyone?

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APRIL, 1979



MARCH 23, 1979, CONFERENCE—HEW Secretary Joseph Califano announces the television closed captioning project for the deaf and hearing impaired with ABC, NBC and PBS at a March 23, 1979, press conference. Project principals, left to right: Lawrence Grossman, President, PBS; Dave Adams, Vice Chairman of the Board, NBC; Frederick S. Pierce, President ABC Television; Secretary Califano; Nannette Fabray; Charles Meyer, Senior Vice President, Sears Roebuck & Co.; Donald Weber, Chairman, National Captioning Institute.

Statement By Joseph A. Califano, Jr.,

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, March 23, 1979

On behalf of President Carter, who is very much the person responsible for our being here today, I want to welcome you all.

Today we celebrate a breakthrough for millions of deaf and hearing impaired Americans.

We celebrate the immense good that can come about when government, private industry and the voluntary agencies join hands and cooperate in the public interest.

And, we celebrate the true purpose of this Department of the people, which is not to regulate or control, but to open doors to new opportunities.

I can announce today that we have completed long and complicated preparations which, by early 1980, should make it possible for the nation's deaf and hearing impaired people to enjoy television through a system called closed captioning.

At the heart of this achievement is a major technological feat by which a portion of the television broadcast signal called Line 21—is used to carry captions.

As you may know, TV pictures are made up of lines, some of which are blank. This system uses one of these blank lines—Line 21—to transmit captions similar to the subtitles in foreign films.

These captions can be seen only on sets equipped with special decoders and then, only when the decoder is turned on. On sets without decoders, of course, no caption will be visible.

Today we are announcing several developments:

- The Public Broadcasting Service, with seed money from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has developed the necessary technology for this new captioning system.
- Sears Roebuck and Company has agreed to take responsibility for manufacturing and selling the special equipment required to receive the captions. Sears has pledged to make this equipment available to the deaf at the lowest possible price.
- The National Captioning Institute—an independent non-profit organization—has been incorporated and will caption programs for broadcasting. This Institute is being supported in its developmental phase by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but will ultimately be self-supporting.
- Most importantly, three major broadcasting systems, PBS, ABC and NBC have expressed their intent to buy up to a total of 20 hours of captioning each week mostly for prime time programming.

We can trace these developments directly to a visit President Carter made to a Federal Department soon after he was inaugurated. On that visit, he met a woman who is deaf and who told him about the concept of closed captioning.

President Carter was intensely interested in the idea.

Very soon he wrote to the presidents of the three networks and the Public Broadcasting Service, asking them to work with him and with HEW to make this important concept a reality. President Fred Pierce of the American Broadcasting Company sent us an encouraging reply, as did President Larry Grossman of PBS. ABC suggested that we convene a meeting of the interested persons and explore the problems that remained. That one meeting turned out instead to be a series of meetings, extended negotiations and a major undertaking in which PBS has played an invaluable organizing role, working hand-in-hand with HEW.

That is the recent history leading to this moment. The longer history reaches back to 1971, when the Department of Health, Education and Welfare began investigating whether "closed" captioning might be feasible.

In 1973 the Department entered into the first of a series of contracts with the Public Broadcasting Service to perform the necessary development work.

By December of 1976, the technology had become sufficiently advanced that the Federal Communications Commission, in a landmark decision, set aside Line 21 specifically for captioning.

Since that time, many of us—in the Carter Administration, in the broadcast industry and in the groups representing deaf and hearing impaired people—have been hard at work.

Today with direction and funding from HEW, and with the outstanding contributions of PBS, all of the elements necessary to make closed captioning a reality have largely fallen into place.

So today I can announce that, ABC and NBC—along with PBS—plan to begin to broadcast closed caption programs early next year. In 1980, ABC and NBC plan to build up to an average of about five hours of captioned broadcasting each week. And PBS plans to build up to more than 10 hours each week.

The key to this system, of course, is the decoder: a device which will convert the Line 21 signals into printed captions and display them on the individual viewer's TV screen. I am delighted to announce today that under the present plan, the decoding equipment should be available early next year through a special arrangement with Sears Roebuck. There will be two types of decoders: an Adapter Unit which is added to an existing TV set, and integral decoding equipment built into certain new, model television sets.

We cannot know, until final engineering work is completed, the exact prices to be charged for the add-on units and for new sets with built-in decoders.

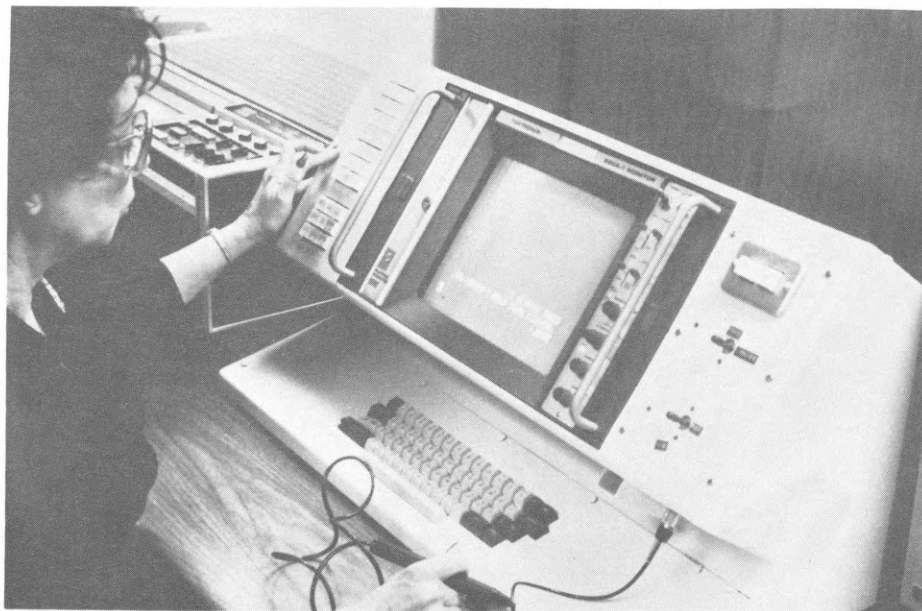
But we expect the add-on decoder to cost about \$225 to \$250. A new color television set with the decoder built in should cost not more than \$75 to \$100 more than the price of a set without the decoder.

I am honored to be joined today by several people whose organizations have led in this effort and who deserve our thanks: Fred Pierce of ABC, which has cooperated extensively in this development effort; and David Adams of NBC. PBS of course, has been an active participant from the start, and we are grateful to Larry Grossman of PBS who is also with us today. And Sears, whose agreement to market decoding equipment is vital to the success of the project, is represented by Charles Meyer.

The cooperation and encouragement of Chairman Ferris and his FCC colleagues and various Senators and Congressmen have also been important.

As for the captioning process itself, it was our judgment and the recommendation of many others that an independent, non-profit National Captioning Institute should be established to caption programs on behalf of all broadcasters and producers.

This Institute has now been incorporated. It will soon begin operating here in the Washington area, where it



Doris Caldwell, coordinator of programming for the hearing impaired at the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), uses the new caption editing console to convert spoken narration into captions that will appear on the television screen of those viewers who have special decoding equipment. The caption editing console was developed by PBS engineers, working under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

will have ready access to the engineering expertise of PBS, and to its specially developed equipment. A companion center will be established next fall near Los Angeles to serve network and production operations there.

The Institute will offer its captioning services for \$2,000 per broadcast hour in 1980—a small amount in comparison with the overall costs of program production. It will also collect an \$8 royalty for each adapter unit and built-in unit sold by Sears. These proceeds will be used to help underwrite the caption center's operations.

HEW is supporting the Institute's start-up costs with an agreement to provide up to \$3.5 million this year. The HEW investment thereafter will fall to about \$2.1 million in fiscal 1980, \$900,000 in fiscal 1981 and \$400,000 in fiscal 1982. We hope and expect that the Institute, after 1982, will be an autonomous, self-supporting operation, completely independent of HEW and any other agency or organization.

The Institute will be overseen by a board of directors whose chairman is Mr. Don Weber, a businessman from Corpus Christi. Mr. Weber is active in the field of public broadcasting in Texas, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Broadcasting Service.

With the founding of the National Captioning Institute and the conclusion of arrangements with ABC, NBC and Sears, final development work on the Adapter Units and Integrated TV Receivers can now go forward.

I want to conclude by congratulating PBS, ABC, NBC, Sears and the new Institute for their enthusiasm and their high sense of public responsibility. And I would like also to commend Dr. Edwin W. Martin and the Bureau of Education

for the Handicapped, which he heads, for resolutely championing the Line 21 concept, often against great odds and strong opposition.

The hearing impaired have too long been largely shut off from our society's most pervasive and most influential communications force. It is an extraordinary feat to make captioned TV programming available to them.

The beneficiaries of this effort will be approximately 2 million deaf people and another 12 million who are hearing impaired. On behalf of them, I offer thanks to all of you—and to your colleagues—who have been leaders and workers in this cause.

FREDERICK S. PIERCE

Frederick S. Pierce was named president of ABC Television in October 1974 and was elected to the Board of Directors of American Broadcasting Companies, Inc., in November of that year. Seven ABC divisions report to Mr. Pierce: ABC Television, ABC Entertainment, ABC News, ABC Sports, ABC Television Finance and Planning, ABC Owned Television Stations and ABC Broadcast Operations and Engineering.

Mr. Pierce joined ABC in 1956 as an analyst in the television research department. Among the positions he has held in the company are director of research and sales development; vice president and national director of sales for the Television Network; vice president in charge of ABC Television Planning and Development; and senior vice president of ABC Television.

A graduate of the Bernard Baruch School of Business Administration of the College of the City of New York, Mr. Pierce is a member of the board of trustees of the American Film Institute.

LEONARD MASKIN

Leonard Maskin was named vice president, administration, for ABC Television in May 1973 after serving as vice president, administration, for the Television Network.

Mr. Maskin joined ABC in 1952 in the production services department of the Television Network and held a series of positions of increasing responsibility in the following years. He was elected vice president of ABC in 1968.

ABC, Inc. Cited By HEW Secretary Califano For Eight-Year Effort To Develop Industry-Wide Closed Captioning Program To Serve Deaf

Cabinet Officer Says ABC Has "Provided an Important and Valuable Service in Bringing Closed-Captioning to the American People"

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc., has been cited for its eight-year effort and cooperation in the development of an industry-wide closed captioning program to provide television service to Americans with hearing impairments.

A letter from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano, Jr., told Frederick S. Pierce, President of ABC Television, "ABC was the first of the commercial networks to encourage closed-captioning and it has cooperated fully in efforts to make captioning a commercial reality . . . You have provided an important and valuable service in bringing closed-captioning to the American people."

In Washington, D.C., Friday, March 23, to announce the agreement with Secretary Califano and other industry representatives, Mr. Pierce told a press conference that the project was particularly satisfying because it represented an alliance of many diverse sectors.

"The term is closed captioning, but the intent is to open up television for this special audience," he said.

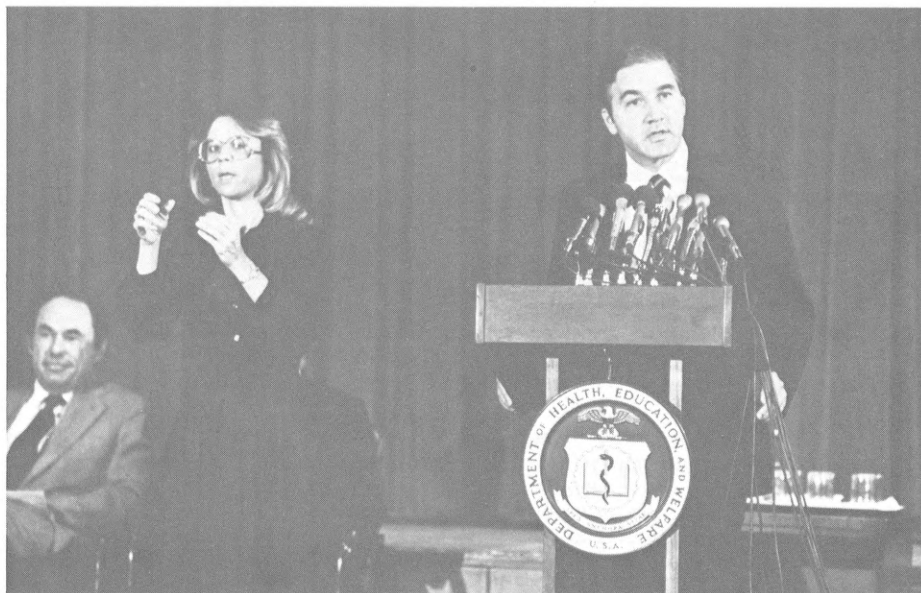
"This achievement is encouraging for many reasons. It has come about through cooperation of government, private industry and nonprofit organizations. It represents evidence of an increased national interest in helping handicapped Americans participate more fully in society. For us, it culminates years of commitment and concern," he said.

Mr. Pierce said ABC's involvement had begun in 1971 with a speech by Leonard Goldenson, chairman of the Board of ABC, Inc. Mr. Goldenson called for use of technology to help the handicapped, which led to the company's subsequent work to find a method of captioning for the deaf.

ABC, NBC and PBS said they have reached an agreement, in cooperation with HEW, to transmit captioned programs and pay a newly created National Captioning Institute for its services in encoding the programs with captioned material. When fully operational, the closed-captioning programming on the three networks is expected to be about 20 hours per week, most of it in prime time.

ABC estimates a first-year cost of about \$750,000-\$500,000 for the cost of captioning and an additional \$250,000 for transmission and other ancillary costs.

The term, "closed captioning," refers to a method by which captions can be



At a press conference on March 23 announcing the ABC, NBC and PBS television closed-captioning project, Frederick S. Pierce, President, ABC Television, expressed ABC's commitment to aiding the handicapped in the development of this unique venture.

seen only by viewers watching television sets equipped with a specially designed decoder. Thus, the system assures no annoyances and no picture interference to viewers watching sets without this newly-developed "black box."

ABC began working to develop a captioning system for the deaf in 1971, and that same year demonstrated to the first National Conference on Television for the Hearing Impaired in Knoxville, Tennessee, how such a system might operate.

Julius Barnathan, president of Broadcast Operations and Engineering for ABC, subsequently was selected chairman of a National Association of Broadcasters subcommittee to develop the foundation upon which such a closed-captioning system could operate most efficiently.

As the technology was being developed and refined, ABC encouraged captioned programming for the deaf by making its evening newscast available to the Public Broadcasting System for captioned rebroadcasts. ABC also presented one of its "Afterschool Specials," "Mom and Dad Can't Hear Me," in open-captioned form.

ABC's effort toward aiding the deaf in this regard was recognized by Secretary Califano in remarks he made in September 1977. Noting that PBS was carrying the captioned rebroadcasts of

the ABC Evening News on more than 100 stations, the Secretary said the "success of this effort made us eager to extend captioning beyond the news to entertainment and other suitable programs."

ABC's role among the broadcasting community in the development of the closed-captioning system can be assessed by a review of the following significant activities:

- October 5, 1971—The National Bureau of Standards asked ABC to participate in an experiment to present standard time and frequency signals over the air. While researching how this would work, Mr. Barnathan and his staff determined that in addition to presenting the time of day, they could insert captions on the television screen.
- December 14-16, 1971—At the first National Conference on Television for the Hearing Impaired in Knoxville, Tennessee, attended by Mr. Barnathan and Leonard Maskin, now Vice President, ABC Television, a demonstration of the feasibility of closed-captioning was presented.
- December 23, 1971—Clay T. Whitehead, then Director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, wrote to Mr. Barna-

JULIUS BARNATHAN

Julius Barnathan was promoted to president of Broadcast Operations and Engineering for the American Broadcasting Company in December 1976. He had previously held the title of vice president in charge of broadcast operations and engineering for ABC since 1963.

Mr. Barnathan, who joined ABC in 1954, is responsible for the direction of all technical operations for the ABC Television Network, and for the planning, designing and acquiring of equipment and facilities for all broadcast areas of the Television Network, Radio Network, Owned Television Stations and Owned Radio Stations.

Earlier, Mr. Barnathan was vice president and general manager of the ABC Television Network and president of the ABC Owned Television Stations.

copy of a particular program to be broadcast by the network. When the "black box" is activated at the time of the broadcast, the captioned program will be seen with captions appearing across the lower portion of the television screen. The captions will not be the exact dialogue, but rather capsulized phrases prepared by the National Captioning Institute to "fit" the video portion of the broadcast.

In addition to the "black box," a device is being developed that would perform the same function but actually be built into the television set.

* * *

Remarks by Frederick S. Pierce, President, ABC Television:

We at ABC are proud to be part of this alliance, which has produced this breakthrough for the hearing impaired. The term is closed captioning, but the intent is to open up television for a special audience. This achievement is encouraging for many reasons. It has come through cooperation of government, private industry and non-profit organizations. It represents evidence of an increasing national interest in helping handicapped Americans participate more fully in society. For us, it culminates years of commitment and concern.



Julius Barnathan, President of Broadcast Operations and Engineering for ABC, stands in front of a television monitor displaying how closed captioning would appear on television sets equipped with special decoding devices. Mr. Barnathan was chairman of a special National Association of Broadcasters subcommittee in 1972 to develop standards for a television captioning system for the deaf.

than suggesting that the demonstration at the conference for the hearing impaired "could be a real breakthrough from the standpoint of deaf people and their families."

- January 14, 1972—The National Association of Broadcasters selected Mr. Barnathan chairman of a special subcommittee to develop standards for a television captioning system for the deaf. The subcommittee also included John E. D. Ball, PBS; George Bartlett, NAB; William C. Clark, RKO; William Connolly, CBS; Frank Flemming, NBC; William D. Kelly, Metromedia; Eugene Mater, CBS; Richard Monroe, Group W; R. L. Pointer, ABC.

- February 15, 1972—ABC and the National Bureau of Standards presented the first on-air demonstration of a completely closed-captioned television program at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., through the normal broadcast of "Mod Squad." Captions were inserted through the facilities of ABC's Washington affiliate station. This demonstration at Gallaudet, the most prominent college in the country for educating the deaf, met with enormous response.

Since 1972, PBS, under a contract with HEW's Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, has been refining and testing the system. In 1974, under special temporary authority from the Federal Communications Commission, PBS began broadcast tests of the system. FCC granted approval for broadcasters to present captioned material on a limited portion of the television picture in December 1976.

President Carter wrote to the three

commercial networks in February 1977, requesting suggestions about the viability and practical application of a closed-captioning system.

Of the three networks, ABC responded positively, as Frederick S. Pierce, president of ABC Television, offered encouragement and optimism about implementing such a system and urged a conference of a variety of industry leaders to resolve the issues that could delay the project.

Shortly thereafter, development of decoding equipment began.

The closed-captioning system calls for captions to be encoded onto the master



At the first National Conference on Television for the Hearing Impaired, December 14-16, 1971, in Knoxville, Tennessee, the American Broadcasting Company and the National Bureau of Standards demonstrated the feasibility of closed captioning.

ABC is especially excited to be here today, because our initial involvement began with a 1971 speech by our chairman, Leonard Goldenson. His call for use of technology to help the handicapped led to the work of Len Maskin and Julie Barnathan in spearheading the search for solutions. Julie's technical expertise and dedication is a source of special pride. Those of us here today are really representatives of many others whose energy and ideas brought the project to this point. No doubt, their best recognition is in knowing

what their work means for the hearing impaired.

This is an occasion of celebration and a powerful reminder of how problems can be solved through teamwork and dedication. To know that television will now become more accessible to the hearing impaired is most encouraging. At ABC, we think this medium enhances and expands the world of all viewers, and we share your enthusiasm in launching this service to bring this medium to a very special audience.

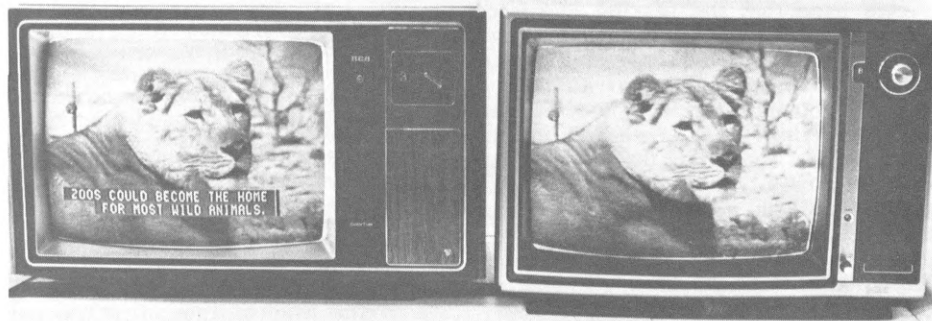
into either the Adapter Unit or Integrated TV Receiver, and performs the actual decoding function.

Line 21: The closed captioning system operates through the imposition of encoded visual subtitles on Line 21 of the TV vertical blanking interval—a portion of the screen that does not ordinarily contain video information.

National Captioning Institute (NCI): This organization would primarily function to caption programs on behalf of PBS, ABC, NBC, individual stations and other television producers. NCI will also serve as the focal point for various marketing aspects of the Captioning Project. NCI is scheduled to begin operations this year. Its first year of operations will be primarily devoted to training captioners and building up a supply of captioned programs which can be broadcast beginning in 1980. Structured as a non-profit organization, NCI will be governed by a Board of Directors made up of people with a wide variety of business expertise, including those with a television and program production background. Initially, NCI will be supported by HEW, the commercial and public broadcast systems and other private corporations and foundations. Over time, it is expected that NCI will become a self-sustaining organization deriving its income from captioning activities and a small royalty on the sale of all decoding equipment.

PBS Captioning Center: Approximately two of the five weekly hours of captioned programs now offered to public television stations across the country are captioned at PBS, the national membership organization of PTV stations based in Washington, D.C. PBS has pioneered in the development of the closed captioning process. It has been involved in testing and refining the system since 1972 and has been under contract with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Education for the Handicapped since 1973. Under Special Temporary Authority from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), PBS began over-the-air tests of the system in 1974. PBS petitioned the FCC for authority to broadcast captioned material on Line 21 in November 1975. This authority was granted in December 1976.

WGBH Caption Center: WGBH, the public television station in Boston, Massachusetts, provides the bulk of captioned programs that are distributed nationally by PBS, including a late-night captioned version of ABC'S WORLD NEWS TONIGHT. WGBH's involvement with the Captioning Project goes back to the beginning. In late 1971, the station received funds from HEW to experiment with captioning one episode of THE FRENCH CHEF. Over the next two years, WGBH captioned some 50 programs. In the seven years since the Caption Center began, hundreds of programs have been produced and captioned for the hearing impaired, including sports, documentaries, drama, science and public affairs.



Closed captions are broadcast as part of a regular television program and are visible on the home TV set (at left) only if a special decoding device is used, either attached as an adapter unit or built-in. When the decoder is turned off, or in homes without the decoding equipment, the TV picture appears without captions (at right).

Closed Captioning: A Glossary Of Terms

Closed Captioning: A system whereby written translations (or captions) are converted to electronic codes and inserted in the regular television signal in a portion of the picture that is normally not seen. In order to see the captions on a home TV set, special decoding equipment must be used by the viewer.

Open Captioning: This is an interim service provided by PBS while commercial development of decoding equipment is still underway. "Open captions" are broadcast as part of a regular television program and can be seen on any television set. PBS has offered "open" captioned programs since April 1975. PBS currently offers an average of five hours a week of programs with open captions.

Adapter Unit: This is the special device that can be attached to existing TV sets so that programs broadcast with closed captions can be seen at home with the captions. The Adapter Unit decodes the hidden "line 21" signal and transforms it into visible captions or subtitles superimposed at the top or bottom of the television picture. About the size of a table radio, the Adapter Unit can be connected to any existing TV set at home without professional installation. No modifications to the TV set are necessary. The Adapter Unit is simply connected between the television antenna and the antenna terminals on the set. The viewer whose set is equipped with the adapter can then choose to watch programs with captions or, by moving a switch, watch the same program without cap-

tions. The best estimates on the likely consumer price for the Adapter Unit are between \$220-\$250.

Caption Editing Console: This equipment, designed by PBS' engineers, enables professional caption editors to produce "closed" captions for a television program. The heart of the Console is a micro-processor, which is expected to reduce the time required to caption television programs considerably so that costs are estimated to be \$2,000 for each hour of programming. PBS is assembling these consoles, which will be used at the National Captioning Institute.

Hearing Impaired Community: There are approximately 14 million hearing impaired Americans, according to the Deafness Research and Training Center. Almost two million of these people are deaf or unable to understand speech. About five million are impaired in both ears; the other seven million are impaired in one ear.

Integrated TV Receiver: Decoding equipment can also be built into new TV sets during production. The so-called "Integrated TV Receiver" uses the same technology as the Adapter Unit in transforming the hidden "Line 21" signal to visible captions superimposed at the top or the bottom of the television picture. The Integrated TV Receiver is expected to cost approximately \$500, which includes the regular TV set price and about \$75-\$100 for adding the decoding feature. **IC Kits:** This term refers to the technology or "integrated circuitry" which goes

NBC And Its TV Affiliates To Participate In Industry Effort To Provide Captioned Programs For Hearing-Impaired Viewers

The National Broadcasting Company, with the cooperation of its affiliated television stations, will participate actively and fully in an industry effort to provide closed captioning television programming on a national basis for the benefit of hearing impaired viewers. NBC's announcement was made on March 23, 1979, at a news conference on the subject, conducted by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano.

The closed captioning system produces subtitles the so-called "captions"—on the screens of television sets equipped with adapters designed for that purpose. Sets not equipped with adapters will not be affected. The subtitles are generated by encoding taped programs with the captions and transmitting them by use of part of the television signal not occupied by the normal television picture.

Other participating broadcasters are the American Broadcasting Company and the Public Broadcasting Service. When fully operational and combined captioned programming—primarily in prime time—is expected to exceed 20 hours a week.

The broadcasters, in addition to joining in the arrangements and transmitting the captioned programs, will pay a newly created National Captioning Institute for its services in encoding the programs with captioned material.

NBC's first-year costs for the project are estimated at more than \$750,000, which will include captioning and additional taping and transmission costs. The captioning payments will be made directly or through programs suppliers, and will be for captioning an average of five weekly hours of NBC Television Network programming.

"We believe that this project is a fine public service that employs new technology to enlarge the values of television—in this case for the hearing impaired," David C. Adams, NBC's Vice Chairman, said. "It is an example of television's capacity to expand its service to new fields, a trend we believe will continue with developing technologies."

"We congratulate HEW on its initiative in organizing so complex a project, which involved bringing together an equipment manufacturer, a national distributor-retailer and the participating broadcasters, and creating a central non-profit captioning organization to serve all participants."

"We also congratulate PBS for its patient work in its role as the research and development agency for the project and in managing its progress. We are happy to join with ABC and PBS as broadcasters in bringing the benefits of this new national service to the hearing impaired community."

Adams pointed out that "many obstacles in planning and organizing the project have already been overcome, but there are still operating and logistic

problems to be met in making the undertaking as successful as we all hope it will be.

"We intend to use our very best efforts in working with all other participants to resolve these problems, because we feel the results will represent an added dimension to television's public service."

"We hope that the hearing impaired public will indicate its desire for this new service by taking advantage of it when it is offered beginning in early 1980."

The problems referred to by NBC include: meeting the target of manufacturing and selling 100,000 adapters or sets with built-in adapters a year, beginning in 1980; superimposing the captioning process on rapidly changing competitive network program schedules; the limitation of the captioning technique to taped programs which represent a small proportion of NBC's prime-time schedule; and delivery of programs by production companies in sufficient advance time to enable them to be captioned and sent to NBC for broadcast.

"We have almost a year to gain experience and get ready," Adams said, "and we expect that by the end of this shake-down period, the project will be in place and ready to proceed smoothly."

Attached is an exchange of correspondence between NBC and the National Captioning Institute, setting forth the intentions of these parties.

* * *

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Thirty Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020 212-664-4517

March 19, 1979

Mr. Donald Weber
Chairman of the Board
The National Captioning Institute
P.O. Box 559
1600 Guaranty Bank Plaza
Corpus Christi, Texas 78403

Dear Mr. Weber:

We are very pleased to advise you that the National Broadcasting Company has decided to participate in the proposed project to develop closed captioning for television programming.

The project, when it is launched in 1980 in accordance with present plans, will result in sub titles on the screens of television sets equipped with captioning devices. This will enable hearing impaired viewers, who have purchased the necessary adapters or sets with built-in decoding equipment, to receive the captioned programs with subtitles displayed on the television sets that are properly equipped.

We congratulate those concerned who have developed the plans for the project to its present state and are gratified that NBC was able to expedite its decision to participate, after these plans were outlined to us on December 21, 1978.

We understand that these plans include the following elements:

1. Commitment by one or more qualified manufacturers to produce the

stand-alone adapters and integrated TV receiver sets with devices necessary to decode and display captions on the screen.

2. Commitment by a national distributor-dealer to market such adapters and television sets by sale to the public through catalogues and/or retail outlets.
3. Establishment of a National Captioning Institute, with initial facilities in Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, to receive scripts and/or recordings of programs, and deliver the captioning in time for scheduled broadcast.
4. A commitment of NBC, beginning in early 1980, to pay either directly or indirectly, for an average of five hours a week of primarily prime-time captioned programs, and to endeavor to transmit the captioned programs over its television network. Captioning shall be paid for at the average rate of \$2,000 per hour of programming (or approximately \$1,000 per half hour), this rate of payment to be subject to escalation after the opening year, but only to reflect inflationary cost increases, if any. Suppliers of programs for broadcast on the NBC Television Network shall be entitled to deal directly with NCI, and shall be entitled to the rate and service to which NBC would be entitled. The undertaking to endeavor to broadcast an average of five hours a week of captioned programming is made out of prudence because of logistical programs which NBC will endeavor to solve with assistance from NCI. NBC also recognizes that under some circumstances more than five hours of captioned programming may be broadcast because of repeat programs. This latter possibility is not, however, proposed as a commitment.
5. The National Captioning Institute will be the clearinghouse for caption data and, to the extent possible in light of proprietary information issues and legal requirements, will coordinate a full exchange of information among the parties in order to help assure the success of the project.

There are a number of imponderables in the project which bear critically on its success, and you feel a reasonable period of time of at least three years is required to determine that success. We recognize that developments within that period could either demonstrate that the project is unlikely to succeed; or on the other hand, that it is likely to succeed on a swifter and surer basis than can now be projected.

In the light of these considerations, it is NBC's intention to participate in the project in good faith reliance on the expectations that have been described by you, and to help make it successful. This undertaking, however, is subject to the qualification that if experience demonstrates that basic assumptions of the project prove to be seriously in error, NBC can curtail or withdraw its participation.

It is NBC's intent, beginning in early 1980, to pay, either directly or indirectly, for an average of five hours per week of primarily prime-time captioned programs, and to endeavor to transmit the captioned programs to its affiliates. While such quantity will depend on certain practicalities, such as the presence in NBC's schedule of at least five hours per week of programs in prime time which are available in taped format and the delivery by program producers of such programs in sufficient time to permit them to be captioned and broadcast at the times scheduled, NBC will strive to accomplish this intention.

The attached paper states the basic considerations which we believe are essential to the success of this project. If these prove incapable of fulfillment, continued participation by NBC could serve no useful purpose. Under those circumstances, NBC's effort to help the project succeed would be defeated and we could find it necessary to withdraw.

NBC recognizes that this project is an experimental which we all hope will be successful in providing a new public service to many people. All the participants will probably have to consider presently unforeseen eventualities as the project develops. We therefore do not regard this letter and its attachment as constituting a contract, but rather a statement of intention and understanding as a guide to future working relationships in conducting the project. We look forward to working alongside the other participants affirmatively and constructively, so that the joint efforts of all concerned will produce the success we all hope for in this important new undertaking.

Sincerely,
Daniel M. Faderman

Attachment
DMF/lw

1. It has been represented to NBC that purchase and installations of stand-alone adapters and integrated TV receivers with built-in devices will be made at no less than a rate of 100,000 units per twelve-month period, with sales and distribution beginning in early 1980. We believe that meeting this expectation is of the essence in judging the success of the project. We also recognize that the build-up of production and sales may, of necessity, be somewhat slower during the first 6 to 8 months of the project.

2. Logistic problems may be presented by late arrival of scripts, air prints or tapes of programs which would not allow adequate time for captioning. NBC and its program suppliers will seek to work out with the National Captioning Institute timetables and procedures for meeting these problems. NCI will deliver the captioned material to NBC within 48 hours after the tapes have been delivered to NCI for captioning, except under circumstances where there is substantial time between the delivery date to NCI and the broadcast date. NCI will attempt to reduce this time period if possible. In addition, there may be programs for which there is no script, an incomplete script or for which scripts are unavailable. In such instances, it will be the responsibility of NCI to complete the captioning process without a script. Procedures will have to be adopted to inform the public, on a periodic basis, of which programs are captioned.

3. It has been represented by NCI, and it is assumed by NBC, that the producers and suppliers of the programs to be captioned will consent to the captioning, and neither they nor anyone else involved in the production will seek to hamper the captioning process or make claims for additional consideration (other than reimbursement for the aforesaid payment to NCI for captioning) or copyright infringement because of the captioning process.

4. NBC will select the programs to be captioned after discussions and information exchanges with representatives of NCI, and will make changes or cancel its selection, at its sole discretion. NBC also recognizes that the programs to be captioned should primarily be those which NBC regularly broadcasts during prime time. However, it is understood that practicalities of production schedules and tape mode will seriously affect the scope of this selection.

5. It is recognized that the active and informed participation of NBC and others involved in this project is expected, and NBC together with other participants shall be given reasonable information, with due regard for proprietary data and other applicable legal restraints, bearing on manufacturing, marketing, and captioning plans and all other significant aspects relating to the project. NBC will participate in the preparation of announcements of the captioning project and will coordinate its distribution of public information concerning the project.

6. NBC will receive indemnification or other legal protection to its satisfaction, including liability insurance guaranteeing NCI's defense and performance of its obligations under this paragraph, regarding copyright infringement or defamation stemming from the content of captions.

7. There will be no unforeseen developments, such as union, technical or affiliate problems, which could have a materially adverse effect on NBC due to its participation in the project.

8. It is assumed that the National Captioning Institute will be adequately funded and properly staffed and managed so that it can effectively conduct its assigned functions without calling on the broadcasters for contributions beyond those contemplated in the proposal.

9. To the extent NCI makes more favorable terms or arrangements with other commercial networks or entities, NBC and those supplying programs for transmission on the NBC Television Network shall be entitled to those more favorable terms and arrangements.

National Captioning Institute, Inc.
1229 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
March 19, 1979

Mr. Daniel M. Federman
Vice President
Corporate Planning
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Federman:

As the first Chairman of the Board of the newly established National Captioning Institute ("NCI"), it is a great pleasure for me to write to you for the purpose of acknowledging NBC's expressed desires to enter into a commitment to provide a closed captioning national pro-

gram service for the hearing impaired community.

As a prelude to NBC indicating its intention to provide a closed captioning service, you have asked that NCI set forth its understandings of the proposed program service as a basis on which NBC can expect to proceed. As you know, these operating objectives and understandings stem from various discussions between representatives of NBC and PBS, and I am pleased to confirm these arrangements from the standpoint of NCI.

1. Operating Objective: A non-profit institute should be created to provide captioning services to public and commercial television entities. Its initial operating centers should be located near the network centers on the east and west coasts. The Board of Directors of the institute should be prepared to consider the creation of additional centers as the closed captioning program increases in scope and the need for such additional centers becomes evident. In particular, the Board should be prepared to recognize that if the institute is to serve the commercial networks fully, it will need to establish an operating center in New York where the commercial networks have their headquarters.

Understanding: NCI is now an operating non-profit institution. You have my commitment that the location of its headquarters will be in the Washington, D.C., area and its initial operating facilities will be located in Washington and Los Angeles. NCI will consider expanding to New York City as soon as such an expansion can be justified on the business-like basis.

2. Operating Objective: Decoding equipment should be made available to the American public at a reasonable cost. Those who participate in the manufacture and distribution of decoding equipment should make their commitments with an understanding that a service is being provided to the American public which NCI believes to be a necessary one.

Understanding: I have reviewed the arrangements that are in the process of being entered into by PBS and NCI with a major national retailer and a manufacturer of adapter units and integrated television receivers. In my judgment, these arrangements meet the above objective. The manufacturer of the adapter units is taking a low mark-up on its product. For its part the retailer has indicated essentially that it will set a price so as to obtain no profit in regard to selling the adapter unit and will establish a mark-up on the integrated television receiver that is less than the average mark-up on the tabletop color television line which it sells.

3. Operating Objective: The cost of incorporating closed captioning playback equipment within NBC's network facilities should be reasonable and the product which is delivered by the captioning center to the network or its program suppliers should be able to be readily integrated with the television programs being distributed by NBC. In addition, the cost to network affiliates for airing captioning programs should be minimal.

Understanding: It is my understanding that your engineers have worked with PBS in reviewing various methodologies for encoding captioned material with the video portions of a television program. It is my further understanding that your

associates have generally reviewed the types of equipment that NBC will have to procure and has determined that the overall costs of generating and distributing captioned programs at NBC are acceptable in anticipation of the success of the project. With regard to NBC's affiliates, it appears — on the basis of my conversations with PBS' engineers — that unless these stations wish to caption local programs, their costs will be minimal and they will have only to purchase one or more broadcast decoders (expected to cost approximately \$1,000-\$1,500 each).

4. Operating Objective: The price for captioning a one-hour program should not exceed \$2,000. In other words, starting from a cassette copy of the program with time code added, the captioning center should produce a time-coded floppy disc containing captioned data suitable for encoding at a price not to exceed \$2,000 per hour during calendar year 1980.

Understanding: I have reviewed the manpower and cost assumptions that have gone into the preparation of the \$2,000 per hour figure for NCI services during 1980. I am satisfied that this estimate is realistic and that NCI can guarantee such a figure to NBC. As I am sure you understand, this price may have to rise thereafter but only in accordance with normal rates of inflation.

Representatives of NCI have also discussed this issue with representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and I can assure you that the Department understands your concerns and stands behind the commitments set forth in this letter.

5. Operating Objectives: NCI and PBS will cooperate with NBC in terms of making information available to it regarding marketing plans, operating procedures and research efforts. To the extent possible, NCI will encourage those entities with which it has contracted for the marketing of decoding equipment to cooperate with NBC in coordinating overall distribution and promotional programs.

Understanding: NCI and PBS will both be pleased to cooperate with NBC in regard to the sharing of information that will permit all of these entities to make closed captioning a commercial success. I am also sure that you are aware that various retail and manufacturing entities consider much of their information to be proprietary and, therefore, not available to others. However, I have also been assured by those who have been working on the captioning project that within this limitation, the entities with which NCI has been working will welcome an ongoing dialogue with NBC and the establishment of a coordinated approach to the closed captioning project.

On the basis of these commitments by NCI, it is my further understanding that the National Broadcasting Company expects to do the following:

- It is NBC's intent, beginning in early 1980, to pay, either directly or indirectly, for an average of 5 hours per week of primarily prime time closed captioned programs and to endeavor to transmit the captioned programs over its television network. While the quantity of programs to be transmitted will de-

pend on certain particulars, such as the presence in NBC's schedule of at least 5 hours per week of programs in prime time which are available in taped format and the delivery by the program producers of such programs in sufficient time to permit them to be captioned and broadcast at the times scheduled, NBC will strive to accomplish this intention. The actual captioning activity to be supported by NBC is expected to begin at NCI in late 1979.

- The charge to NBC or its program suppliers for captioning programming will not exceed \$2,000 per program hour during calendar year 1980. Thereafter, the charges for captioning services may be adjusted by NCI only in accordance with normal rates of inflation.
- The programs to be captioned as part of this commitment shall primarily be those which NBC regularly broadcasts during "prime time." The specific programs to be captioned shall be selected by NBC in light of all its considerations, including but not limited to discussions and information exchanges with representatives of NCI. NBC will have the right in its sole discretion to select, change and cancel the programs which will be captioned. The final decision on what shall be captioned and when it should be scheduled shall be made by NBC in its sole discretion, and NBC is not expected to schedule programs based on whether or not have been or can be captioned. It is understood that the practicalities of production schedules and tape mode (during the first years of the captioning project) will seriously affect the scope of the selection.
- Unless otherwise requested by NBC, NCI will take responsibility for obtaining all necessary approvals from producers for these programs in cases where such approvals are required.
- After a great deal of internal review, NBC believes that in light of present production schedules and

logistical difficulties, it cannot make any present commitment to transmit more than an average of 5 hours per week of captioned programs with the equipment it expects to have. Subject to these practical considerations and to necessary approvals in cases where such approvals are required, NBC will consider — as the captioning process continues and more is learned about it — requests by NCI to make available additional programs which NCI shall caption for broadcast on NBC. To the extent that NBC agrees to the captioning of such additional programs, NCI shall obtain all necessary approvals and provide the funds to pay for costs of captioning and reasonable network encoding charges, which charges shall be defined as experience is gained in regard to the transmission process for captioned programs. Such additional programs shall also be dependent on NBC having necessary machines and personnel reasonably to perform this service, and NBC in its sole discretion will make the decision on whether it is feasible to caption additional programs as may be requested by NCI. In the event NBC initiates its own request for additional programs to be captioned, NBC shall pay NCI the usual rate paid by it at the time.

- NBC's engineers will continue to work closely with engineers from PBS and NCI.
- In the event NCI makes more favorable terms or arrangements with other commercial networks or entities, NBC and those supplying programs for transmission on the NBC Television Network shall be entitled to those more favorable terms and arrangements.

Once again, let me express my deep appreciation for the efforts of NBC in working with PBS to ensure that closed captioning will become a commercial reality.

I look forward to working with you and your associates in the future.

Sincerely,
Donald E. Weber
Chairman of the Board

Assistance Sought For One-Hour Documentary Film Program on Deaf Culture

A group of Los Angeles documentary filmmakers are producing a one-hour program on deaf culture. They are seeking out a variety of people and issues in the deaf community. To be included are deaf painters, sculptors, musicians, composers, music teachers, photographers, draftsmen, dancers, actors/actresses, mimes, practicing doctors, nurses medical students or other health professionals, psychologists (deaf and hearing), lawyers, engineers, business executives, sports figures and officials, politicians etc.

Also being explored are companies and agencies which cooperate with and are more enlightened regarding the deaf community (as well as those that do not). Other occupations where deafness is an advantage or makes no difference are being looked too.

Other subjects to be dealt with: Legal issues, e.g., court representation; housing; transportation; job discrimination; psychological issues, e.g., family relationships; homosexuality; alcoholism, drug abuse, etc.

People who are involved or know of any individuals involved in the above areas please contact: Vicki Ranslem, TTY 213-383-2220; Greg Grosz and Mark Ulano voice 213-241-3765; or write: Greg Grosz, **Silent World**, 1219 Orange Grove Avenue, Glendale, California 91205.

HOW YOU CAN ADD CLOSED-CAPTION WORDS TO TV PICTURES

by Don E. Weber, Chairman of the Board of the
National Captioning Institute

People with hearing impairments watch television as much as anyone else. But until recently, little had been done to make up for the loss of soundtrack in television — the words that give meaning to the pictures.

Late in 1976 the Federal Communications Commission authorized the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and other broadcasters to televise "closed" captions for the more than 14 million Americans with hearing impairments.

We have now developed the technology to create, broadcast and receive closed captioning nationwide. Home equipment needed for the system will be ready for sale to the public in early 1980.

At this time, the National Captioning Institute (NCI) wants to assess how interested hearing-impaired people are in closed captioning. At the end of this article you will have an opportunity to fill out and mail a coupon to NCI indicating your interest. But first, let me answer some questions frequently asked about closed captioning for TV:

What are captions?

Captions are translations of the TV soundtrack into words that are shown on the viewer's home television screen.

What is the difference between "closed" and "open" captions?

Closed captions can only be seen on television sets equipped with a special device. Open captions, like those seen on a foreign-language movie or on the Captioned ABC World News Tonight appear on all television screens.

Why can't TV just use open captioning?

Since many hearing viewers consider captions a distraction, TV programmers are reluctant to use them on a regular basis.

What do hearing-impaired people think of closed-captioning?

In a series of tests, PBS transmitted programs with closed captions to deaf studio audiences nationwide. Most of the viewers said they could not have understood the TV programs without captions, and virtually all indicated a desire to own their own equipment for closed-caption receptions at home.

In other studies as well, the responses of hearing-impaired audiences including the deaf, hard-of-hearing, and even some persons with only a limited hearing loss — have been enthusiastic.

Is there widespread support for closed captioning?

Yes! The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has financed the research and development of the closed-captioning concept. The system also is supported and encouraged by PBS, ABC, NBC, producers, distributors and sponsors of television programs, and, of course, various organizations which work with, or represent, the hearing impaired.

Who will caption programs?

The National Captioning Institute. NCI is a non-

profit organization located in Washington, D.C. It will soon begin to build up a supply of captioned programs for airing in 1980.

What programs will be captioned?

A variety of predominantly prime-time programs will be captioned. After an appropriate start-up period, a total of over 20 hours a week will be available through the combined efforts of PBS, ABC, and NBC—and possibly other broadcasters as well.

What equipment do I need in order to receive closed-captioned programs in my home?

The type of equipment that will first be available to the public is an Adapter Unit that can be attached to any TV set — portable, console, black-and-white or color. It will be simple to install and operate.

A new TV model — with the special equipment built in during production — will be available later. Both the Adapter Unit and the special TV will be produced by a major TV manufacturer.

How much will the Adapter Unit and special TV cost?

By recent estimates, the Adapter Unit should cost between \$220-\$250. The special TV model is expected to cost approximately \$500 (which includes about \$75-\$100 for adding the special equipment to that model.)

Will the prices go down over time as they did for calculators and other electronic equipment?

Probably not. NCI has negotiated contracts and is providing guarantees to various manufacturers so as to produce the lowest possible price from the outset of the project.

When and where will I be able to buy an Adapter Unit and special TV?

The Adapter Unit is expected to be available in early 1980. It will be sold through the catalog by a major retailer with stores and catalog outlets nationwide. The special TV will be available in both stores and catalog through the same retailer later in 1980.

What should I do now?

The more Adapter Units and TVs with special equipment that are sold, the more programs NCI can caption. Thousands of hearing-impaired persons across the U.S. are being contacted through national organizations, schools, clubs, and churches to see if they would be interested in buying this equipment.

If you or a member of your family are interested in having an Adapter Unit or a TV with this special equipment, please fill out and return the coupon below. That way, you will be sure to receive information on how to purchase the Adapter Unit and special TV receiver as soon as they are available.

Please respond. Your expression of interest now will help generate the type of consumer demand that can make closed captioning a commercial success. It is very important that the National Captioning Institute receive your indication of interest as soon as possible.

I'm very interested in closed-captioned television. I would like to be notified by the national retailer when the Adapter Unit or special TV becomes available in 1980.

☐ — more interested in buying the Adapter Unit.

☐ — more interested in buying a new special TV.

Name _____

Street address/box no. _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Mail to NATIONAL CAPTIONING INSTITUTE, P.O. Box 57064, West End Station,
Washington, D.C. 20037.

The National Association of the Deaf, and the Utah Association for the Deaf urge you to

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Deaf Senior Citizens And P.L. 95-602

By JEROME D. SCHEIN, Ph.D.

The amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which Congress passed in October 1978 and President Carter signed into law in November 1978, have many exciting provisions for Deaf Senior Citizens. These provisions will be reviewed in this article.

But first a caution: The Administration has not yet made clear how it will implement the new law, also known as P.L. 95-602. Regulations for P.L. 95-602 will not be published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare before June 1979. Allocations of money by Congress have not been made. Nonetheless, it is important for all Deaf Senior Citizens and their friends to know what can be done under this act. They need to be ready to apply for new programs when the announcements of availability appear. Deaf Senior Citizens have received almost no specific benefits from the Older Americans Act and from Social Security legislation. If this governmental neglect is to cease under P.L. 95-602, Deaf Senior Citizens will need to do their part.

Communication

P.L. 95-602 could be called "The Deaf Communication Act"! It has many sections which will improve communication for deaf people. It says that rehabilitation personnel must communicate "in the client's native language or mode of communication." So if you prefer to sign, the counselors, psychologists, evaluators, etc., must sign to you or get an interpreter. The law not only says that interpreters must be available at key times but it also says 1) they must be qualified and 2) the Federal government shall be responsible for determining their qualifications. Regional training programs for interpreters will also be supported with Federal funds, thus assuring a continuing supply of interpreters. The government will also assist states to establish interpreter-coordinating facilities, so it will be easier to locate interpreters.

The new law makes it easier for a vocational rehabilitation (VR) agency to justify purchasing a TTY for a deaf client. Funding authority has also been provided to make captioned videotapes.

The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Act has been amended to in-

clude communication barriers. The government recognizes the public obligation to make facilities available to deaf people. Telecommunications devices—telephone and television, particularly—now come under Congress's order that handicapped persons have equal access to public facilities.

You can see from the above discussion how much emphasis the Congress has given to improving communication for deaf people. But what about specific provisions for Deaf Senior Citizens?

Eligibility

VR agencies may now provide services to elderly deaf people. P.L. 95-602 authorizes VR agencies to undertake special projects to serve clients "regardless of age and vocational potential." A VR agency might decide not to work with Deaf Senior Citizens, but it can no longer say it is against the law to do so.

Deaf Senior Citizens may be included in the newly mandated Centers for Independent Living. These centers will help severely disabled people become more self-sufficient. P.L. 95-602 authorizes special centers for older blind persons—but not for older deaf persons. Maybe in the next set of amendments Congress will authorize similar independent-living centers for severely disabled Deaf Senior Citizens. Such programs are badly needed.

Special Studies

Looking to the future, Congress provides for studies of the overlapping needs of various groups, including deaf and elderly persons. These studies should be useful in shaping new programs. If the NAD's Deaf Senior Citizens Section wants particular assistance, these studies may provide one way to get it. The research results would document the problems and show the lack of services. Then demonstration projects could show ways to correct the problems. Almost no research has been done on the problems of Deaf Senior Citizens.

Suggested Research and Development Projects

As outlined above, many opportunities for funded research and development projects will probably become available as a result of Public Law 95-602. The suggestions presented below are intended to stimulate thinking which will lead to requests for the funding of programs Deaf Senior Citizens want. The list is based on the Columbus, Ohio, conference, held in June, 1971. Readers interested in more detail may wish to refer to the full report: SERVICES FOR ELDERLY DEAF PERSONS (National Association of the Deaf, 1971).

Income

Are Deaf Senior Citizens adequately informed about Social Security benefits,

pension rights, Medicare, etc.? Information programs designed for deaf people are needed. A survey of elderly deaf people should be made to determine their economic status and their knowledge about potential sources of income.

Employment

Recent Federal legislation has raised or eliminated the mandatory retirement ages. Deaf people should have counseling on how to continue working—full or part-time—if the wish to do so. Deaf Senior Citizens are not presently involved in most voluntary programs, like Foster Grandparents and Volunteers in Service to America (VISA). A demonstration project to show the government and industry the great value of Deaf Senior Citizens' contributions — contributions which are now being missed—is needed. Such a project might be supported by either the Administration on Aging or Rehabilitation Services Administration.

Health

Good nutrition is essential to good health. How well do Deaf Senior Citizens eat? Do they have sound knowledge about nutrition based on the best medical research? A survey to answer these and related health questions should be followed by an information program especially designed for deaf audiences.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1973 requires that all public facilities must be made available to handicapped people. It has been strengthened by P.L. 95-602. Still many deaf people have not been receiving the treatment to which they are entitled, when they go to the hospital. What is the present situation? What needs to be done to correct it?

Housing

Aside from Columbus (Ohio) Colony, no new facilities for Deaf Senior Citizens have opened in the last decade. In fact, the Gallaudet Home for the Aged has closed and other similar projects have had difficulties. What do Deaf Senior Citizens want? How can they get the kind of housing they desire? The National Association of Homes for Aged Deaf (NAHAD) will probably want to be involved in such studies. Certainly, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development will be interested in any survey results.

Transportation

P.L. 95-602 calls for elimination of architectural, communication and transportation barriers to handicapped people. What do Deaf Senior Citizens perceive as transportation barriers? What can be done to remove such barriers?

Recreation

Are Deaf Senior Citizens satisfied with the recreational outlets they now have? If not, what do they want? What is lack-

* This article is based on Dr. Schein's presentation to the National Association of the Deaf's Senior Citizens Section.

¹ Dr. Schein is Chairman of NAD's Research and Development Committee, a position he has held since 1966. He is also the consultant to NAD's newly formed Deaf Senior Citizens Section. When not working for NAD, Dr. Schein is at New York University where he is Director of the Deafness Research and Training Center and Professor of Deafness Rehabilitation.

ing? And how can the missing elements, if any, best be provided?

Education

The need for educational programs directed at Deaf Senior Citizens can be seen from the above discussions. P.L. 95-602 promises videotape production especially for deaf people. Should Deaf Senior Citizens make requests for particular items? Will their educational needs be satisfied by videotapes designed for deaf persons in general or do elderly deaf persons want special material?

Religion

Are there gaps in religious programs for Deaf Senior Citizens? Do the various religious organizations give adequate attention to their elderly deaf congregants? Perhaps church groups can be encouraged to get answers to these and related questions about their services for Deaf Senior Citizens.

Summary

Public Law 95-602 has many exciting opportunities for deaf persons generally and Deaf Senior Citizens particularly. The communication provisions of the new law should help all deaf people. The new law also has specific provisions for older deaf Americans.

The Deaf Senior Citizens Section of NAD should prepare to take advantage of new Federal legislation, recognizing that the Federal government may not live up to all the promises in the law. Developing priorities and preparing grant proposals will also acquaint all NAD members with the desires of their older colleagues. Furthermore, the proposals can be presented to foundations and to state and local government agencies.

Bellugi And White Named 1979 Cloud Award Recipients

The National Center on Deafness at California State University, Northridge, is pleased to announce that the annual Dan Cloud Awards for leadership in the field of deafness will go this year to Dr. Ursula Bellugi, director of The Laboratory for Language Studies at the Salk Institute, and to Ralph White, Program Specialist, Hearing Impaired Program, Texas Rehabilitation Commission and President of the National Association of the Deaf.

Dr. Bellugi will be cited for her research and professional leadership in establishing sign language as a separate, distinct language and for the encouragement she has given to capable deaf graduate students to study their native language.

Mr. White will be cited for the outstanding leadership he has given to the field of rehabilitation of deaf persons at the state, regional, and national levels and for his efforts to improve services to deaf citizens throughout America in both the educational and rehabilitation fields.

The awards will be made at California State University, Northridge on Friday, May 18, at the National Center on Deafness Annual Dan Cloud Awards Program. This event will also commemorate 15 years of CSUN service to deaf students and will recognize the 240 deaf students who in the past 15 years have successfully completed master's degrees at CSUN.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

NORWAY—While our NAD will celebrate its 100th anniversary next year, more and more clubs of the deaf, not national associations of the deaf, in Europe are reaching their 100th birthday. This year the Oslo club of the deaf had a full day program for such a celebration.

Immediately after their completion of the first course program for interpreters in Norway, the interpreters founded an organization for themselves. At present there are 14 members in this organization, Norsk Dovetolkforening (NDTF). It is a sort of union since its objectives are concerned with interpreter training, pay and work conditions. (*Doves Tidsskrift*, No. 22, Vol: 59.)

The Norwegian association of the deaf offered a course in journalism (reporting) to deaf persons. The course included a report on a club/board meeting, interviewing, etc. (Jess, why not ask NAD to arrange a similar course?)

Deaf persons with personal problems can obtain psychiatric, psychological or social services at either Gaustad Hospital, Boks 24 Gaustad, Oslo 3, or the unit for deaf persons, Polyclinic, Kristine Lundsvei 2 Frogner, Oslo 2. These places have the same team of psychiatrist, therapists, psychologists, etc.

IRELAND—The Irish Deaf Sports Association celebrated its tenth anniversary last year. Five countries were invited to participate in its celebration events, soccer, swimming, cross-country and table tennis.

FRANCE—The French Athletic Association of the Deaf celebrated its 50th anniversary on December 2, 1978, by inviting four nations, Sweden, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

SWEDEN—Last year the Swedish Association of the Deaf announced that every deaf persons, five (in Swedish, FEM) years old and older, will have a teletypewriter. This announcement appeared in its official organ, *SDR-Kontakt*. One of its readers wrote a letter, wondering whether "fem" (five) was a printing error and whether the correct word would be "Femton" (fifteen). The editor replied that the government agency and the association of the deaf agreed that any deaf person, five, not fifteen, years or older, was entitled to get a teletypewriter. The editor also argued that there were several reasons why deaf children should learn language so early.

Sports results:

World records

Swimming: 200 m medley (men), Per Thuresson, Sweden, 2.32.3; 100 m breaststroke (men), D. Filippi, France, 1.10.7; 200 m breaststroke (men), D. Filippi, France, 2.34.3.

Track: 4 x 200 m relay (men), West Germany, 1.35.9; 3000 m (women), Rita Windbrake, West Germany, 9.59.9; 400 m hurdles (women), Federica Camisani, Italy, 1.21.6.

Teaching Position Available

A faculty position is available in Fall, 1979 in the Department of Business Administration at a small accredited liberal arts college for deaf students in Washington, D. C. An earned doctorate with an emphasis in accounting is desirable. However, a master's degree in business administration and some credits toward a doctorate, experience in industry, or a recognized certificate such as CPA, will be considered. Although the emphasis is on excellence of teaching, research is encouraged. However, there is not publish or perish policy.

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Encouraging Deaf Students To Explore Jobs In Science

By SHIRLEY C. SMITH

Today, more than ever, deaf people are attaining distinguished positions in all branches of science, from the pure sciences, such as chemistry, physics and mathematics, to applied sciences, such as aerospace technology and computer sciences. In fact, in 1975, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was won by a deaf scientist, Sir John Cornforth of Great Britain. (See February 1978 issue.)

However, most people are unaware of these accomplishments. In fact, many people don't even believe it is possible for deaf people 1) to develop the skills necessary for such jobs or 2) to carry out all the activities necessary to keep such positions.

The unfortunate result of these beliefs is that many capable deaf students are not even considering careers in science, even though their interests and abilities may all point to a science career and even though talented young people are needed to fill the ever-increasing number of science-related jobs which are opening up throughout the country.

The National Science Foundation, concerned that many potentially valuable science employees are being lost because deaf and other physically handicapped youth have not been encouraged to explore science career options, has established the Physically Handicapped in Science Program as part of its Division of Science Personnel Improvement.

During the first two years of this program, NSF has funded a total of 24 projects designed to increase participation in scientific careers by physically handicapped individuals with aptitude and interest in science.

These projects have been directed at determining the extent of difficulties faced by this group in obtaining an adequate science education, developing plans for overcoming these difficulties, providing opportunities for students to participate in science activities and developing career guidance information for them.

One of the first-year career guidance projects was carried out by Research for Better Schools, Inc. (RBS), a private, non-profit corporation in Philadelphia. The RBS project focused on the specific science career development needs of deaf secondary students, then developed a teacher/counselor guide with accompanying materials for deaf junior high and high school students to stimulate their interest in science and science employment. A captioned filmstrip is included in these materials.

This filmstrip focuses on six individuals who work in science jobs. By showing these people at work and in their leisure activities, deaf students are given information about science work. At the

same time, they are also given role models who are respected professionals and lively, productive individuals outside their jobs.

The individuals featured in the filmstrip represents a variety of occupations, years of work experience, personality types, and personal life styles. They are:

Jay Basch, Ph.D., a research chemist at the dairy research division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Eastern Regional Research Center in Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania. He works on the development of improved products from milk. The father of two, he is an active alumnus and a member of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf board. An electronics enthusiast, he builds TV sets as a hobby.

Nansie Sharpless, Ph.D., a biochemist at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City. She is involved in research on the brain. Although she devotes a great deal of her time to research and work with professional organizations, she is also a veteran world traveler and has recently added oil painting to her long list of activities.

William Pickhardt, M.S., a micro-analytical chemist at E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company in Wilmington, Delaware. He is primarily involved in the study of plastics. He is well-known in the Wilmington area for his seemingly boundless energies devoted to helping other deaf individuals, especially through work with the Mancus Foundation, a social organization for the handicapped, and through the Mental Health Association, where he assists in the formation and administration of programs for the deaf.

Darcy Slappey, BS., a senior systems analyst in the Data Processing Department of The Travelers Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut. She reached this position less than six years after graduation from Gallaudet College in 1973. She and her husband are both avid ski enthusiasts.

Charles Vleck, BS, a meteorologist for the National Weather Science in Camp Springs, Maryland. He now spends most of his work time recording weather information at the Camp Springs office, but occasionally he is called upon for "storm-chasing" missions, during which he must speed through the countryside, recording atmospheric data and making photographs of the progress of a storm. A licensed pilot, he flies a Cessna 172 and, by combining his interest in astronomy and photography, he takes some extraordinary photographs of celestial "events."

Hershella Hearns, a first-year programmer at Continental Bank in Chicago. She is also a graduate of Gallaudet College. For the time being, her after-

work hours are mostly taken up with dancing, for she is a member of an Afro-American dance ensemble which performs throughout the Chicago area.

Specifically, the filmstrip shows where these people work, what they do, what kinds of equipment they use, what kinds of skills they must have, how they communicate with their co-workers, what they do in their leisure time and how they adapt their work and their personal lives in order to compensate for their deafness. It is hoped that deaf students who see the filmstrip will be encouraged to study and learn about science, for they will know that science offers a variety of career opportunities and that deaf people can do that work.

This filmstrip is available from the National Association of the Deaf or Research for Better Schools, Inc. It may be purchased separately for \$7.00 or may be bought as part of the larger program **Is Science a Possible Career for You?**, a science career development program especially designed for deaf students including a teacher/counselor guide, eight overhead transparencies, four "master" pages for reproduction and the captioned filmstrip, for \$15.00. (A brochure describing these materials is available from either NAD or the Special Education Component, Research for Better Schools, Inc., 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103).

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Snow White And Seven Deaf Dwarfs

By SIMON J. CARMEL

(My Apologies to Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm)

Once upon a time there was a queen of oral education for the deaf residing in a large castle overlooking the seven provinces of Oralia. She ruled with an iron hand, so that no one would dare oppose her philosophy of educating deaf children through a strict oral method. In Oralia, due to a mysterious epidemic some years ago, there were many deaf children scattered around. Incidentally the queen had an oral deaf daughter who had been heavily trained by a long line of the very best professional speech therapists and oral teachers for years.

This daughter's name was Snow White because of her liy-white skin. She was a very beautiful and brilliant girl. Some villagers also had their explanations of why she was named Snow White. They believed it was because she had a pure heart and understood deaf children very well. Occasionally, she told some fairy tales to these youngsters, via oral communication. However, she sometimes argued with her wicked mother over the question of using sign language to communicate with some deaf children who were not able to learn anything or speak intelligibly.

Of course, the queen turned down Snow White's suggestions. For many times Snow White was very unhappy because she loved to help deaf children to be happy and satisfied. She knew that something was positively wrong with the oral method but could not explicitly express herself because her mother often repressed her daughter's feelings or thoughts.

One day Snow White discovered that her mother planned to **require** her village people to send all deaf children or adults who were unable to speak understandably or learn anything, as well as those who were using sign language, to an institution for the mentally ill. Snow White did not like that idea and then started to have a terrible quarrel with the queen. The queen had a violent temper and slapped her own daughter's face on both sides several times! Snow White burst out crying and left the queen's conference room abruptly. She ran out of the castle and continued running until, without thinking, she entered the dark forest, which forbade any individual from trespassing.

Snow White continued crying and running, without realizing that she was inside the forbidden forest. After 10 minutes elapsed, she became tired of running and began to look for a place to sit down. Suddenly, she realized that she was inside the black forest and had become lost. She did not know how to return to the dreadful castle.

She decided to try finding a way to get out of the forest. She walked aimlessly for hours until she found a small hut at the base of a hill surrounded by woods. Arriving there, she called to see if anyone was home. There was no answer so she knocked on the door several times and then entered the house. Inside it was full of untidy dishes, furniture and other things. She checked in several rooms and learned that no one was at home. She discovered there were seven small beds in one room. She assumed that the tenants went out for work or something like that. She decided that she would gladly await their return, as she needed their assistance in leading her to get out of the forest. She sat on one of the seven small beds and fell asleep.

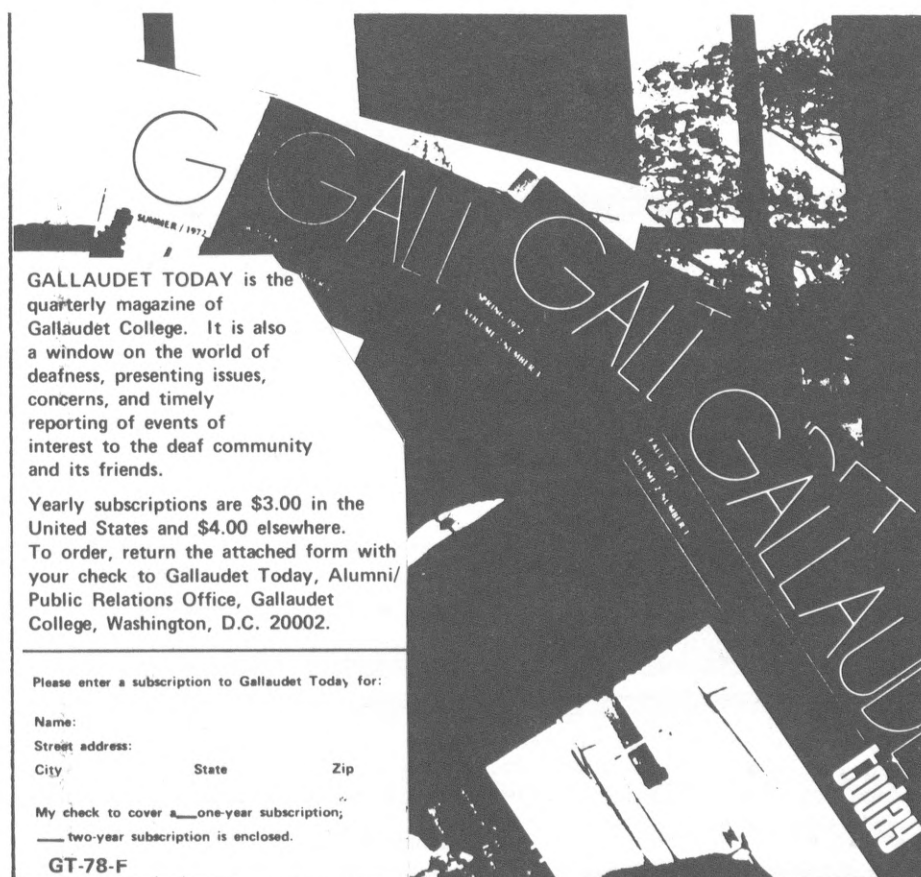
The night fell. Seven dwarfs just came out of a mine and were on the way home for dinner and a good night's sleep. What were these dwarfs like? As it turns out, they were totally deaf and used sign language to communicate with one another. A few years ago they were banished by a distant province which did not permit any manual communication to be used in its vicinity. The hearing villagers did not want to hire any of them in their trades or factories because of their

deafness. They assumed that these dwarfs were mentally retarded because they could not talk very well or learn anything. These men were not welcome to public places such as taverns or the like because their gestures, which were meaningless to the villagers, caused much concern in the village.

The poor villagers did not realize that these deaf dwarfs were very intelligent and skillful in every way. The village folk did not even try having these deaf men work for even a short time.

Anyway, back to the forest, the dwarfs were merrily walking together on the way to their beloved hut. After arriving home, they discovered that their door was left open. They went inside to see if somebody was there. No sooner were they in when they discovered a beautiful girl sleeping on one of their beds. They were afraid of waking this young lady since they thought she might be an oral teacher or spy from their former province. One of them sneezed violently. The seven dwarfs ducked down behind the bed, in order not to be seen by the lady who might be awakened by that sneeze.

A few minutes passed, and they were puzzled to see that the lady did not stir at all. Because of her white skin,



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they thought she might be dead. One of them accidentally bumped a chair and it fell down on the wooden floor. Having felt the sudden vibration, Snow White woke up and looked for something; but these seven dwarfs ducked down again behind the bedboard. Slowly, eyes raised to see if the young lady had seen them, already.

Snow White jumped when she saw 14 eyes upon her. She spoke orally to them. The dwarfs gestured that they were deaf and did not understand what she said. She was very surprised to meet the deaf adults, since she had never met any deaf adults in her life. She slowly spoke and told them that she was also deaf but could not sign at all. Then she said she was willing to learn sign language to communicate with them. The deaf men beamed and were glad to meet Snow White . . .

One week later, while the queen sauntered around in her big conference room, she tried to figure out where her stubborn daughter had gone after their terrible quarrel. Later, she then forgot all about Snow White's sudden disappearance and walked into her private room. She took off a black velvet curtain and looked at her bewitched mirror, asking it who was the best educator of the deaf in Oralia.

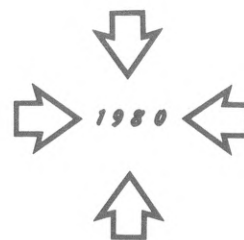
The mirror spoke that the queen was, but suddenly changed its mind and said that her daughter, Snow White was now the very best one. The queen burst out screaming and said to herself that she must destroy her daughter's fame, so that she could continue promoting the best interest of oralism in the field of education for the deaf. She then planned a scheme for shutting Snow White up by giving her a poisoned apple. She disguised herself as a nice old hag selling apples, and then went into the forest . . .

. . . Having taken a couple of bites of the apple, Snow White fell on the floor. In the evening the dwarfs discovered her body . . . She was put in a special glass coffin to preserve her body until someone from a medical research laboratory might save her by using futuristic medical equipment . . . These dwarfs grieved tremendously.

Suddenly, a handsome prince, a very staunch supporter of Total Communication, happened to pass by this saddened site and realized that he knew this deaf lady. He slowly opened the glass coffin and kissed Snow White's hands and then her lips. The prince wept and bowed his head. Suddenly, Snow White opened her eyes and her hands. For the first time, she signed fluently, asking herself where she was. She saw the prince bowing his head and tapped his shoulder to inform him that she was alive. The prince lifted his head up and saw that she was alive. In fact, he was delighted and happy to see her signing and talking at the same time.

Snow White and her prince were mar-

ried and lived happily after ever. What had happened to her wicked mother? She was overthrown by many angry parents of deaf children after they observed that Total Communication was best. What about the seven dwarfs? They received the highest job positions. Each of them became a top administrator of the education of the deaf in each of seven provinces. The name of Oralia was replaced by "Tocomunia."



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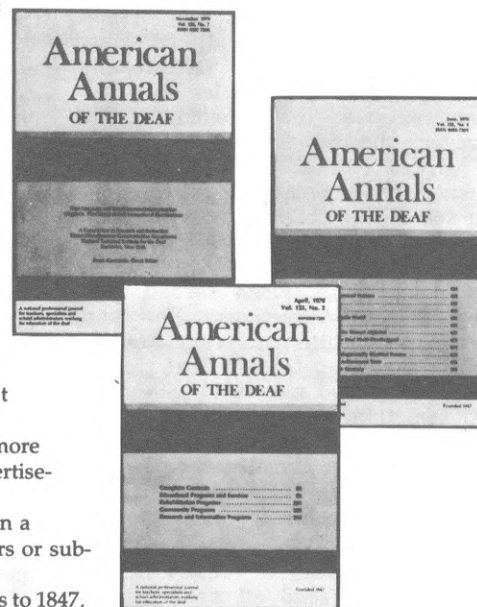
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Ten Years — One Thousand Students: Why They Came To St. Paul TVI

By SUSAN M. MORGAN, Instructor

St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

In 1969, when St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute opened the doors to the Program for Deaf Students, few options in post secondary education were available to deaf high school graduates. There were six major institutions offering support services for deaf people in the entire United States.¹ If one had asked a deaf student back then why he or she came to St. Paul TVI, a probable answer would have been, "Because you have a program and because I'm lucky to find training anyplace." In the decade since 1969, there has been a stunning increase in the number of available post secondary educational programs with support services for deaf students. There are now more than 60 programs in the United States and Canada from which a deaf student may choose.² Regardless of this boom in post secondary education programs, St. Paul TVI enrollment in 1979 continues to increase.

Considering the expanding number of options for students, it is interesting to note what reasons deaf students themselves give for choosing St. Paul TVI. Recently, incoming students each were asked to write a short essay, with the theme, "Why I Came to TVI," and much information can be gleaned from these frankly written papers. The three most common reasons for choosing St. Paul TVI are: 1) High quality special support services are available; 2) students are able to get short-term, specific training which leads to skilled jobs; 3) friends recommend St. Paul TVI as a good place to come.

Let's investigate their reasons in more depth. 1) **High quality special support services are available:** Support services at St. Paul TVI include the Preparatory (Prep) Program which students enter for their first quarter. The Prep Program stresses career evaluation along with development of personal management and communication skills appropriate to the lives of young adults in a metropolitan area. Support services also include specialized counselors who are fluent in sign language, trained interpreters, notetakers, auditory training, continuing education and other services too numerous to detail here.

One student essay excerpts sums it up this way. "They have a good Prep class for us before we go on to majors. I am glad I came here because interpreters, counselors, teachers can communicate. If

we didn't have that, I would be frustrated with myself."

Another student adds, "Deaf Prep will help me to decide what major I will pick. I'm so glad TVI also have counselors can communicate." The easy access to many support staff who can communicate fluently is a key attraction to this program.

2) **Students are able to get short-term, specific training which leads to a skilled job:** St. Paul TVI offers over 40 training areas and, additionally, can place students in other nearby area vocational technical institutes (known as the Consortium Program), while continuing to provide support services. Five quarters is the average length of training programs. Upon completion of the training programs, 97% of the students are placed in jobs, with the assistance of a full-time job placement specialist who can communicate fluently with deaf students. Deaf people as a group have an historic civic pride, and for many students, the promise of a respectable job is a strong lure.

"Listen" now to the words of one entering student who tells the whole story in his own way: "A long time ago, deaf people not understand teachers' classes—not have interpreters. Hearing people understand lots of words. Deaf people understand less of words. I know it not fair. Many deaf lost jobs. The boss talk to everybody for interviews, meetings, etc. Now deaf people are happy for inter-

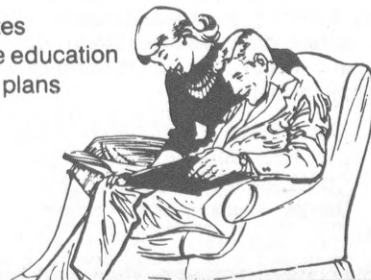
preters. My friend told me he came to TVI because they had major for tool and die. Now he makes good money at it. I like TVI because they want you to learn new major before you will take new job. In future I will find a new job because you have a training. Thank you." St. Paul TVI is the first choice of many students who are job oriented and who wish to take their rightful places in the work world.

3) **Friends recommend St. Paul TVI as a good place to come:** It is gratifying to know that our consumers, the students themselves, are so pleased with the supportive services here that they recommend this program to their peers. Word of mouth is often the most effective means of advertising. Deaf students are holding the Program for Deaf Students accountable for providing quality educational opportunities and apparently the Program is able to satisfy their needs. The following excerpts typify comments made by many students: "My friend from Indiana told me that TVI is a good program and I will enjoy it there." "I asked some other deaf boys. They say (TVI) makes a very good school that helps them for good." "Some of my friends went to TVI and they told me that TVI is a good school. They learn a lot and they meet friends from other states."

A recent formal study of TVI graduates showed strong support for the quality of services, with students being very satisfied with the total TVI pro-

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¹ The six institutions were Gallaudet College, National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), California State University at Northridge (CSUN), Delgado College, Seattle College and St. Paul TVI.

² See *A Guide To College/Career Programs for Deaf Students*, 1978 Edition.

gram. The best endorsements come from satisfied customers!

Another reason students come to TVI is because of the open admissions policy. There are no entrance examinations to pass and more than 90% of the students who apply to this program are accepted. This means that TVI is a welcome option for students who are not able to meet entrance requirements in other programs. Certainly, it is important to have alternative educational programs, as no one program can serve all people. Thank goodness TVI is here for the student who wrote: "I took test for Gallaudet College, but I failed on it. I applied NTID, they wouldn't accept me. I thought of TVI—my only choice that has interpreters, counselors and teachers can sign." Before 1969, further education for this student would have been only a dream, not a reality.

Another appeal TVI holds for students is its cosmopolitan scope. It is not unusual to have students from 25 states enrolled at any given time, and for the students this rich mix of home states presents a unique opportunity to share customs and cultures with other deaf young adults from around the United States and Canada. (Since 1969, students from 39 states and several Canadian provinces have attended TVI.) Many student essays reflected this interest in coming to TVI to meet new people: "On weekends we go to different nice places and meet with people of different states and places." The independent living skills learned while at TVI are also much appreciated by present and former students.

Finally, although it was not apparently a major factor, a location near home is important to some students. Any parent with children at a postsecondary level knows that every penny must count when paying for a higher education. Therefore, it is easy to empathize with the parents of this student: "I live in Waterloo, Iowa, near Minnesota's area, so my folks are saving their money—that's why I came into TVI and the good prep program." Or again, "The reason I didn't go to Gallaudet is because I feel that TVI is closer to my home so I could stay in Minnesota and be happy at school."

So, why have 1,000 deaf students chosen St. Paul TVI during the past 10 years? Because young deaf adults want three things from postsecondary programs:

1. Specialized training which will lead to fulfilling work;
2. Quality support services meeting a range of needs geared to deafness;
3. Peers in a friendly and supportive setting.

And, at St. Paul TVI, what students want is what they get.

Television Programming For Deaf Launched At Toronto's Metro Cable TV

New television programming for the deaf to be aired regularly on community cable channels was recently previewed at Toronto's Metro Cable TV studios in Don Mills, Ontario. The new service is the result of initiatives taken in programming for the deaf by Canadian Cablesystems Limited, which serves more than 460,000 cables subscribers. The programming is one of the first projects undertaken by The Deaf Television Workshop located at Cablesystems' cablecasting facilities at Grand River Cable TV in Kitchener, Ontario.

The workshop is the programming operation of the Deaf Television Resource Center, which is being funded for an initial two-year period by Canadian Cablesystems Limited. Director of the centre, established in September 1978, is Rob Brignell.

"There will be approximately three to four hours of programming a week, aired in a prime time period, probably 6 to 10 p.m. and repeated at one or two other time periods during the week," says W.E. (Ted) Jarman, president of Canadian Cablesystems.

"Programming created or purchased for the Metro Cable service will be available to other cable systems across Can-


ada," he says.

The project has grown out of the substantial participation of hearing impaired people in a series of television training workshops organized over the past four years by community programmers at Grand River Cable TV and Rob Brignell.

"Our initial weekly schedule will include both original programming, created with the help of the Deaf Media Group ("The Quiet 30"), and a number of purchased programs," says Brignell. "One of our first purchases is a Sesame Street-type show called "Vision On" which is produced by the BBC, particularly for children, but appeals to all ages."

The objectives of the Centre include the promotion of television programming for and by the deaf across Canada, development of systems to enable the practical use of encoded captioning for the deaf on regular TV broadcasts and the funding of additional special programming for the deaf.

Metro Cable TV, which serves approximately 125,000 subscribers in Toronto, Mississauga and Burlington, presently has nine channels of its total service dedicated to providing community or special programs.

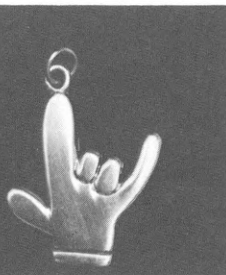


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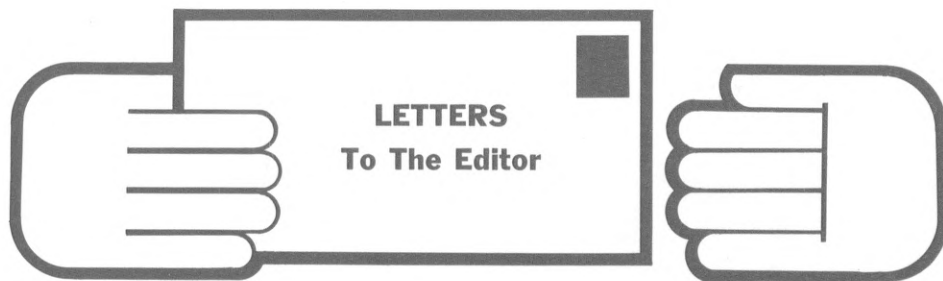
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* * *

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN I was horrified to read on the article of Mainstreaming whereas the article read "... Mainstreaming has helped the interpreters to teach the Sign Language Classes ..." It is in question if the interpreters/instructors teach American Sign Language or Manual Coded English and why are the hearing people who are able-bodied be encouraged to take over a deaf person's rightful position?

The recent Sign Language Symposium held in San Diego, California, made it clear that ASL is our native tongue and late learners can use MCE which might be easier for them. The desire to narrow down to these two languages was made clear by the large majority of the participants. Yet THE DEAF AMERICAN continues to use the NAD magazine to advertise for SEE1 and SEE2 books. Even the ABC book prepared by Terrence O'Rourke for the NAD carries all the SEE signs in the back of the book learning no argument for the deaf sign language instructor since "NAD is supposedly superior and acknowledgeable"?

Where does an instructor of American Sign Language stand in criticizing the NAD's book? Where does the NAD stand on these issues and what do you have to say about this?

Is the NAD for the stand of the Deaf minority or are they in succumbing for the hearing dominance over us?

A letter in reply would be appreciated since so much is in a confused state. I need some assurance from the horses' mouth who is boss, and that our bosses stand for and if I am misunderstanding.

Lois L. Diamond

ASL Instructor
8700 Baxter Way
Orangevale, CA 95662

Dear Editor:

I'm writing to suggest something for THE DEAF AMERICAN that would be of interest to virtually every single reader. I'd like to see a survey in THE DEAF AMERICAN which polls the readership on the relative merits of the oral method of instruction versus total communication.

Every deaf adult and every hearing person who works with the deaf has strong opinions on the subject. I think it would be fascinating to all of us to learn the percentages involved among those who favor the two alternative approaches. Do deaf adults tend toward Total Communication and hearing adults favor the oral approach, for the most part? Are there difference in philosophy among deaf adults of different incomes, different educational levels or different geographical areas? Does age make a difference in the way one feels about the two methods? I would be fascinated to learn these answers and I feel sure that many scholars, teachers, students and many others who are deaf or are interested in the deaf would be interested in the answers, too.

I'd like to prepare a survey to be printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN which readers would be encouraged to mail in. I would put together questions worded in professional research phrasing.

By way of reintroduction, I have written for THE DEAF AMERICAN before ("Signing Brings On Speech" November 1977) and am quite active in the deaf community locally. I helped launch the new interpreter training program at Mt. San Antonio College and am completing my doctoral thesis on the use of signing with speech delayed (but hearing) children.

I'm excited about the prospect of a survey in THE DEAF AMERICAN on oral vs. Total Communication. I hope you share that excitement. I look forward to hearing from you.

Mary Ann Read, M.A.
Pasadena, California
(Editor's note: We are giving Ms. Reed the go-ahead.)

* * *

Dear Editor:

It is widely known that a blind person may bring a guide dog on bus, but what about the deaf? According to the published regulations of both Greyhound and Trailways, no provisions were made or mentioned regarding deaf passengers, although special provisions were made for the blind.

APRIL, 1979

I was prevented from boarding a bus with my dog a few times by station employees. I wrote to the vice president of Greyhound in January 1979, requesting that deaf people be given the same rights as their blind counterparts. A positive reply was received and I would like to get this news to the broadest segments of the deaf population through, of course, THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Perhaps some readers may take advantage of this liberal interpretation of the regulations to bring their dogs with them on buses. Enclosed please find a copy of the reply from Greyhound.

Missoula, Montana

GREYHOUND LINES, INC.

February 7, 1979

FREDERICK DUNIKOSKI
Executive Vice President—Operations

Mr. Fat C. Lam

1000 Yreka Ct.

Missoula, MT 59801

Dear Mr. Lam:

Thank you for writing to ask about the possibility of taking a tied dog along on your trips to Riverside, California.

Mr. Lam, you will be interested to know that under the provisions of our tariff a dog, trained for the purpose of accompanying blind and/or deaf persons who pays the standard fare and is not accompanied by an attendant will be carried free of charge. The dog must be properly harnessed and must lie or stand at the feet of its master. You may want to keep this letter with you when you travel should there be any question in this regard on the part of any agent or employee.

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Diary Of Frances 'Peggie' Parsons

... as condensed by HORTENSE AUERBACH

(Note: It is impossible to merely condense Peggie Parsons' diaries for publication in THE DEAF AMERICAN . . . they are much too long, but extremely "readable." What I shall attempt to do is simply to give the highlights of her stay in each country. The reader should bear in mind that the purpose of her trip was to serve as a sort of Total Communication Ambassador and that she conducted workshops, gave lectures and appeared on TV in most of the countries she visited. I will play that down and give you the "human interest" side of her travels.)

May 19—Penang, Malaysia

In Singapore, Heng, Peggy's second Asian "son" saw her off. Upon arrival in Penang, she was greeted by Saleena, her son and two friends, who immediately made her feel at home. Peggy was disappointed to learn that Dr. Fields, who was one of the founders of the schools for the deaf in Malaysia and the most prominent doctor in Asia, was leaving for Kuala Lumpur in the morning. Peggy had so wanted to meet her, especially upon learning that Saleena had not made much of an impression on her in regard to Total Communication.

Saleena called Dr. Fields just to say how much Peggy appreciated her interest in the education of the deaf and regretted that she couldn't meet her. Dr. Fields promptly invited both Saleena and Peggie to her hotel, where Peggie presented some very convincing arguments in support of Total Communication. She herself was a very convincing argument.

A visitor by the name of Mrs. Shanks came to see Peggy in Penang with her two sons, the younger of whom was deaf, but a very lively, alert and happy-go-lucky child. Mr. Shanks had driven 300 miles to Kuala Lumpur to see Peggie, and she had seen him, in spite of her extreme fatigue. Mrs. Shanks asked Peggie if the boy would ever learn to



A radio interview tape recorded Frances' talk on the philosophy of Total Communication. The interviewer couldn't believe Frances' good speaking ability in spite of her being linguistically and congenitally deaf. A portrait of Mrs. Wong's father as an ex-governor of Malaysia is on the wall—Kuala Lumpur.



Lawrence Lee is tutored by his mother and is also tutored by an English teacher and a Chinese teacher around the clock. He also attends a public school, so he's the best educated deaf child Frances had ever seen in Asia.

talk; would sign language help him talk; but Peggie emphasized the importance of knowledge and mental development instead of speech. Both of the Shankses came the next day to view some films, visit the school and witness a demonstration by a teacher of the difference between pure oralism and Signed Malaysian. They asked Peggie about schools using Total Communication and parted with much gratitude and tears.

All the teachers reported to Peggie good results from the use of Total Communication. The children were communicating better and learning so much; moreover, they were happier, livelier and more enthusiastic. In fact, Peggie witnessed in some classrooms, children occasionally hit another child because he lost out on his turn to take the floor. The teachers were convinced

that Total Communication was the answer and consequently were very eager to have written statements sent to the Deputy Prime Minister to make Total Communication official in Malaysia.

A seminar was planned for the second week of July, which Peggie would not be able to attend since she would be in Australia. She taped a talk to be presented to the speaker, a professor from the University of London, who advocates oralism. Peggie's loyal and enthusiastic teachers vowed to safeguard the philosophy of Total Communication during the seminar.

Peggie received many honors and much love in Penang. The teachers presented her with a beautiful ring and took her to a farewell dinner at her favorite vegetarian restaurant and ice cream parlor. They sang good luck songs in sign language, mystifying the other guests.

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the other half of the professional team is MARY LOU HUDSON, whom we are sure many of you know. She will be your interpreter. Mary Lou's credits are - Member of the National RID, Illinois RID and St. Louis RID, Interpreter on T.V. in St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of Mass Media for the Deaf State of Illinois, Co-Chairman of the Illinois Association of the Deaf Convention, Presented the successful bid for the 1982 National Convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., attended regional and national conferences and conventions of the National Association of the Deaf. Mary Lou is a Certified Registered Interpreter, whose husband of 20 years has a hearing impairment. She is also the only hearing person to be elected to the Illinois Association of the Deaf Board of Directors for 4 years.



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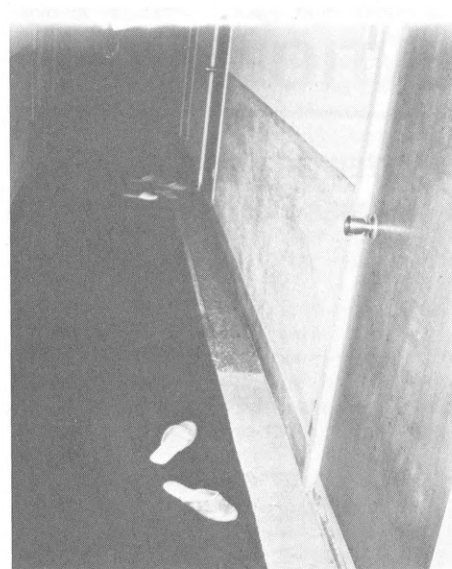
Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, the grateful Irish parents, visit the School to observe the teaching procedures under Total Communication. Their 17-month-old son is seated at his mother's right—Penang.



Frances and one of the students compare signs and gestures at Cassova School for the Deaf, Hong Kong.



A television interview with Frances and Mr. Tan Yap as an interpreter in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



A typical requirement at an Oriental inn—one leaves his shoes in a container at the entrance, then leaves this pair of slippers at the inn door and uses another pair for the bathroom!

On the plane to Hong Kong, she was given an empty first class seat, even though she was supposed to be in coach, newspaper service and several gifts from the stewardesses.

May 24—Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, Peggy was astonished to see how that city had mushroomed—vertically, not horizontally. She was met by Miss Josephine Chan, executive secretary of the Hong Kong Society of the Deaf, Sr. Theresa, principal of a convent school, and Mrs. Simon Lee, mother of a deaf son.

It was the Lee family who welcomed Peggy into their household. They were a lovely family; the father was very open-minded about total communication, whereas the mother preferred that her boy learn to speak. Both were very devoted to their six-year-old deaf son, Lawrence, offering him love, a sense of independence and an education. Law-

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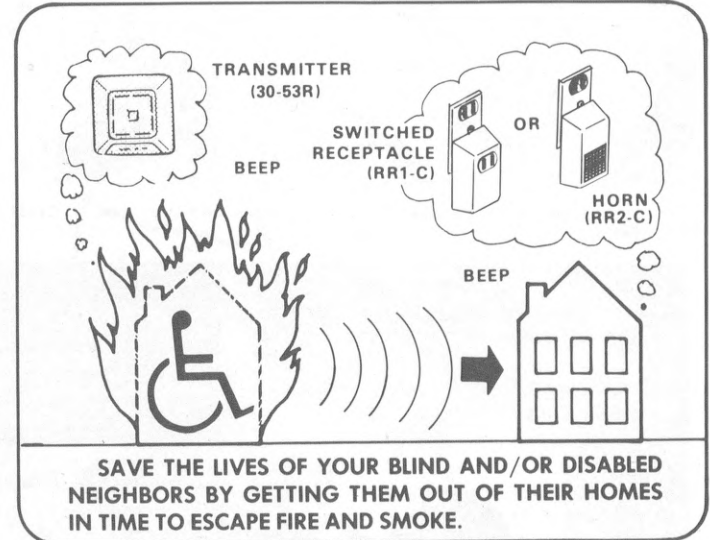
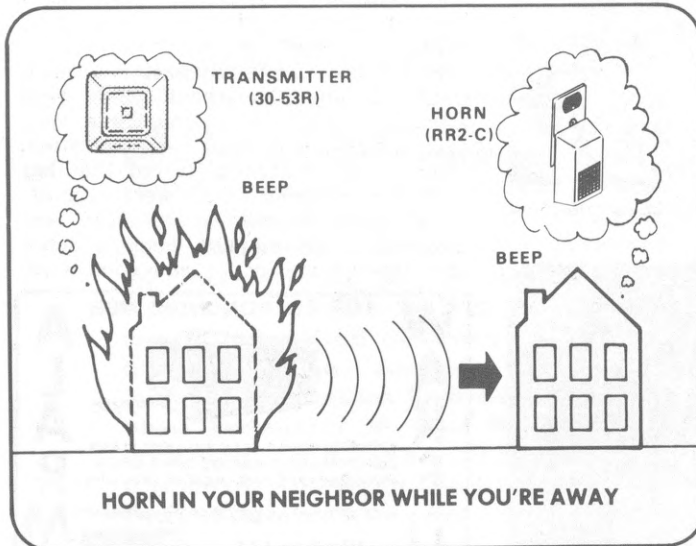
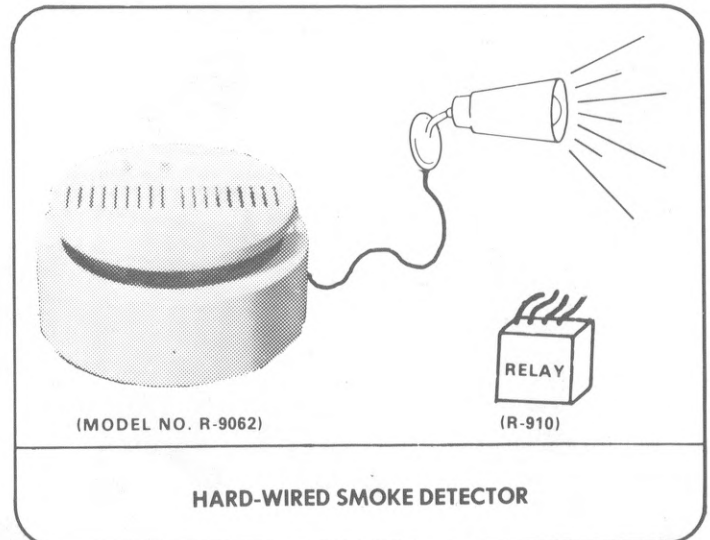
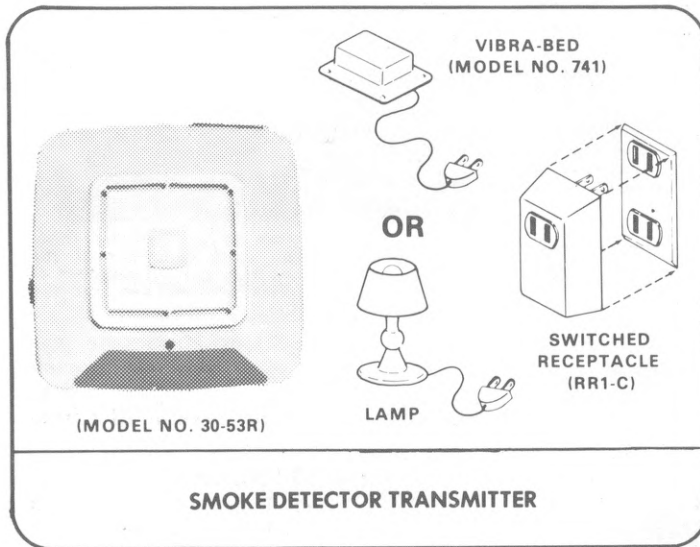
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One of Frances' countless classroom visits and pep talk to the deaf students—Klang School for the Deaf, Kuala Lumpur.

rence, the youngest of the four Lee children, attended morning classes at normal school, had two private tutors—one in Chinese and one in English—and Mrs. Lee, an ex-teacher, tutored him in the evening. He was educated solely in the oralist tradition. A happy and well-mannered boy, Lawrence had a large vocabulary and good speech and was the best educated Asian child Peggy had met.

Total communication is not very well-accepted in Hong Kong. The Education Department considers it taboo, and they have the last word. Peggy spoke with Mrs. Yip of the Education Department who seemed very impressed with Peggy and asked enthusiastically how to get structural sign language started. However, with a history of strong resistance to sign language, Peggy refused to build her hopes too high. Many teachers at the schools she visited seemed to accept Total Communication very well also, wanting it to be introduced in the schools. However, when Peggie met the stubborn inspector of the Education Department, she realized that it would take a lot of work and mind-changing to get Total Communication accepted in Hong Kong.

Peggy believes some of the dedicated teachers she met will try to do what is best for their students. Peggy always took the opportunity to point out to teachers how oral students used gestures to each other while lipreading, and discussed with open-minded teachers how to change Chinese characters into fingerspelling. That really stumped them! Newspaper reporters seemed rather hostile to Peggy and preferred to get the story of her life instead of her stand on Total Communication.

Miss Chan was a staunch supporter of Peggy and her campaign to promote Total Communication. Originally, she was a social worker who became interested in an eight-year-old deaf boy,

helped him with self-education and a job and eventually saw him through Gallaudet College. She then became more involved in the welfare of the deaf, fighting endlessly against people's

lack of concern, asking help from the government, from others. Often she felt sad and frustrated, but her fighting spirit kept her going. It was she who escorted Peggy to the different schools for the deaf, most of which were very bright and cheery with modern facilities and dedicated teachers. She brought in several students who were planning to attend Gallaudet and interpreted in Chinese for Peggy at the lecture she gave.

Getting clearance to Taiwan was hectic, with all the red tape attached—what was Peggy's purpose there; who would meet her; did she have a visa, etc., etc. Finally came the word that she was cleared to go to Taiwan. What a relief!

The Lees and Miss Chan saw Peggy to the airport to take off for Taiwan. She took with her happy memories of the Lees' devotion to Lawrence and hope for change in Hong Kong's education system for the deaf.

Next installment: Taiwan, Formosa

Note from Peggy: Readers wanting information or special favors based on these diary installments should enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope to Peggy Parsons, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. 20002.



An orally-oriented deaf child gleefully demonstrates mime, as a rabbit—Victoria Park School for the Deaf, Hong Kong.

Instructor or Assistant Professor, American History, with specialty in 19th Century U.S. Geography background desirable. Ph.D and teaching experience, especially in teaching reading and writing skills, preferred. One year contract, renewable for second year. Because of Gallaudet's mission of serving deaf students, individuals who already possess sign language skills or who are deaf (hearing impaired) are encouraged to apply. Qualified individuals without these skills must attend an 8-week paid orientation program (July 11-August 3) for training in sign language and fingerspelling. Send application and credentials to Prof. K. Beermann, History Department, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002. An AA/EEO employer. Applications by May 14, 1979.

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GIVE ME A SIGN . . . An inside look at deafness.
"Sometimes I wonder, how does it sound, when red leaves in autumn drift to the ground? Can the pond's ripple, speak to the tree? I want to share your world, please share mine with me."

SIGNS OF SHARING . . . This year's message to the world. It's a beautiful day. Signs of friendship everywhere. Welcome into my world, deaf hearts have a song to share. Deep down in my soul, melody is set free, as you lend a hand to sign with me . . ."

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WHITE HOUSE CONNECTION—White House staff member Nancy Willing in the Visitors Office tests the recently-acquired TDD intended to serve hearing impaired visitors.
Photo Credit: Billie B. Shaddix, White House Photographer

The White House staffer picked up the telephone receiver and connected it to the small machine on the desk. She watched as a message came across a television screen that a certain elementary school would like a special guided tour of the White House.

In the Old Executive Office Building, next to the White House, another staffer watched a television screen as a message came over asking for help on what Federal agency could be contacted about a certain problem. Earlier, she had watched as a comment was made about a recent speech by President Carter.

What's going on? Employees watching television on work time?

Not hardly. These message are real life and they are part of a new service now in operation at the White House under the leadership of President and Mrs. Carter whereby deaf citizens can communicate their comments and needs to the occupants and staff at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Known as TDD (telecommunications device for the deaf), or TTY, or a TV/phone, the devices are now operational in both the Visitor's Office of the East Wing of the White House, and the Comments Office in the Old Executive Office Building—two vital offices for public access.

"We are very pleased to have the system in our office. It has increased our ability to serve all citizens of our nation, and President and Mrs. Carter are delighted to have it available for deaf people because it opens up the White House to them in a more meaningful way," said Nancy Willing, who is in charge of the Visitor's Office.

Now, a deaf person can communicate with the Visitor's Office through the TV/phone and arrange for a guided tour of the White House for one or more people, a group or a class, and get an answer back over the screen in time to arrive for the tour. Several Secret Service agents who conduct the tours have taken courses in sign language and can bring the wonders of the historic rooms in the White House alive to visitors who before often could only look.

"We regret that not enough people know about the service. We are not getting enough use from the TV/phone, but we are confident we'll get more calls as word spreads that the telecommunications unit is here for the deaf," Ms. Willing said.

"This TV/phone is valuable in helping deaf citizens who want to comment on remarks or actions by the President, or who don't know where to turn for assistance in dealing with other Federal agencies. If a deaf citizen has a detailed comment or request, we prefer that this be communicated in writing, but we are geared now to handle spot inquiries and are pleased to do so," said a Comments Office worker.

The Comments Office was established by President Carter to provide citizens with an opportunity to have an office in the White House they could call to voice their opinions about the Administration and actions of the federal government.

The numbers are: Visitors Office (202) 456-2216

Comments Office (202) 456-6213

Ben Schowe Puts Deafness In Better Perspective

Identity Crisis in Deafness, A Humanistic Perspective, B.M. Schowe, L.H.D. The Scholars Press, Tempe, Arizona. \$5.95.

Ben Schowe, now in his 86th year and, in his own words, "as nasty as ever most of the time," explores the identity crisis faced by deaf people from many walks of life in his latest book, *Identity Crisis in Deafness, A Humanistic Approach*.

In the process, Dr. Schowe focuses attention on the differences between the deaf aggregate, which includes all deaf people with audiometric deafness, including people who become deaf as a complication of aging, and the so-called deaf community, and explodes some widely quoted but naive assumptions.

The book is an outgrowth of Dr. Schowe's long interest in the art of being deaf, which had its genesis in an article written by Earnest Calkins for the January 1923, *Atlantic Monthly* on "techniques of being deaf." To make his point that the "art" of being deaf always has and always will be less than perfect, Dr. Schowe draws on the experiences of several prominent deaf people who either by choice or necessity tried to "pass" in the hearing community. His research led him to the lost autobiography of John Kitto (1846), whose accomplishments led to an enduring niche in *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Kitto was an accepted contemporary of such notables as Charles Dickens, Thomas Carlyle and John Stuart Mill, but still had problems with identity. Dr. Schowe also discusses his personal observations of deaf people at the opposite end of the educational and social scale who somehow find acceptance in the hearing community as well as others who try to straddle the fence.

The difference between the deaf aggregate, which includes all deaf people with audiometric deafness, including people who become deaf as a complication of aging, and the so-called deaf community, which he prefers to call the "social entity of the deaf," come in for attention. Dr. Schowe makes the point that only 8.3% of the population of the U.S. under age 15 years is deaf, while in the 65-and-over group, 33.6% of the population is deaf.

Much confusion has resulted from authorities using statistics gleaned from study of the social entity of the deaf without making it clear they are talking about a minority chunk of the deaf population. For example, the statement that

that 95% of deaf people marry other deaf people is often used with complete disregard of the far greater number of aged deaf who married and remain married to hearing mates. Dr. Schowe also shows that even when a deaf person has superior oral skills or can use sign language fluently and speak clearly, there is some element of marginality. To live with his handicap, a deaf person must be realistic and accept some limitations

with good grace.

Identity inevitably involves communication, language, education and employment. Within the limitations of a small book of only 150 pages, Dr. Schowe somehow manages to cast fresh perspectives on each of these areas in cogent terms of interest to professional and laymen alike. In many respects, *Identity Crisis in Deafness* is Ben Schowe's first contribution to the art of being deaf.—EWP

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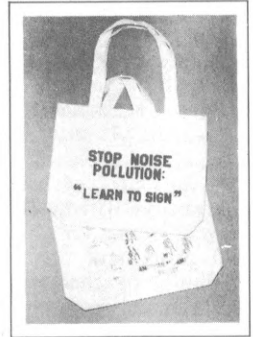


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HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



At this time, these notes might very well be entitled, "Travels With Charley," because most of the time in between issues has been spent in traveling. The Executive Director has been hither and yon, as well as sending other members of the staff to many meetings which he, himself, was unable to attend. We were fortunate in being able to take in the AAAD Basketball Tournament in Houston—especially fortunate in the sense that Washington, D. C., Diplomats came home in front. Among the Diplomat players were William Ray, who was originally player-coach and who is on the NAD staff as machine operations instructor, as well as Fred Poole and Jerry Owens, who are trainees under our CETA program. We had more than our share of reasons for feeling proud. Not only did the Diplomats make AAAD history in winning the tournament in three overtimes and the first, I believe, unseeded team to turn the trick in ages, but the NAD was well represented on the squad. Other players include Bill Ennis and Chuck Beumi, whose wives also were on the NAD staff at one time or another. So we do wish to join with everyone else in extending our congratulations to the champs.

Following Houston, the Executive Director flew to New York City for an Advisory Committee meeting for RT-17, which is the Deafness Research and Training Center at New York University. But prior to that trip, he also took part in a meeting of the Task Force on the Role and Function of the Deafness and Communicative Disorders Office of the Rehabilitation Services Administration and spent a couple of hours en route from Houston to D. C. talking business with NAD President White. The RSA meeting was the first such meeting in almost a year and covered a considerable amount of ground on what has been developing in that area. Following the New York City trip, we were off to the Marie Katzenbach School for the Deaf for the Eastern Junior NAD Regional Conference and from there we journeyed to Chicago to meet with the Board of Directors of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and then to Boston for a meeting of the Board of Directors of the DEAF, Inc., subsidiary. Incidentally, while no decision has been made as this is being written, the NAD has been offered the building in which the Frederick C. Schreiber Center is located. This building is for sale and we are seriously considering its purchase as a potential community center for the deaf people of the Greater Boston area.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS include the marketing of a TDD. We have an opportunity to market one of the newer machines for a price that would be between \$350-\$375 for a truly portable device. The joker in that one is that we would need to be able to sell 100 units a month to maintain such a price. And we are not at all sure that we can meet that kind of a figure. If our readers have any opinions on this I would be grateful if you would share them with me.

In other activities, we have been fortunate in having the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announce that closed captions on Line 21 would commence early in January 1980. According to his announcement, the combination of ABC, NBC and PBS will offer 20 hours a week of captioning at that time, with a gradual increase expected as the networks become better able to cope with the technique. CBS continues to be adamant in its refusal to cooperate, stating at a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission that it believes that there are alternative

and better methods of doing this, including something called Teletext, which is a British innovation. However, CBS was unable to state when, if ever, Teletext would be available, but maintained that its decision not to cooperate was a "management" decision. We hope to be able to persuade them to change their collective minds by the time the decoders are on the market.

The FCC hearings officially affirmed that Sears Roebuck and Company would be marketing the decoders with a price range of between \$200-\$250 for the add-on decoders. Built-in decoders will be much cheaper. However, officials from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, which has been bankrolling the PBS effort, have stressed that they have made substantial advances to the manufacturer and guarantees to the seller to insure that the market price is the lowest that can be obtained. They advise that there would be no point in delaying purchase of the decoders in the hopes that the price will come down. The price, once established, will be rock bottom and there will be no place for prices to go but up, once the market is set. Not stated, but also obvious, is the fact that if market does not come up to expectations and the estimates of the deaf community, the extent of captioning will be affected. Thus, you have ample warning—start saving your pennies now so that when the decoder is finally on the market you can be first in line to get one.

TDI's gain is our loss. Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc., has hired Barry Strassler away from us. Barry has been an administrative assistant to the Executive Director for roughly one year. On April 2, he became executive director of TDI, and as such, we wish him well. Of course, this is very welcome since it means that TDI is making considerable progress with a full-time executive director. It also means that the cooperation between the NAD and TDI, which has always been good, will now be better, since the previous executive director did not have too great an opinion of people who use sign language. We wish Barry luck and pledge our assistance in every way possible.

NEXT ON THE AGENDA is *Interstate*. We have no doubt that those of you who are advancing members of the NAD will have received *Interstate* long before you read this. Having gotten started, we expect that the newsletter will maintain its scheduled bimonthly appearance and ask for feedback on that one also. Did you like it? Do you think there are features or special items that should be included in this newsletter which are not now in? Please direct your comments to Ed Carney, Director of Public Information, at the Home Office so we can get the best possible publication to you.

Note that *Interstate* is not intended to be the new newspaper that we are promising you. That one is due in May, and while we have tentatively decided on reviving the name of the *Silent Broadcaster* for it, we also hope to have a contest to name the paper once it has been established. The *Silent Broadcaster*, by the way, was established by Thomas W. Elliott prior to World War II. Tom, in turn, sold it to Alan Benn Crammate who was publisher of *The Cavalier*, one of the best newspapers for the deaf ever published. Unfortunately, *The Cavalier* was also sold and the new owners lacked the skill and imagination of ABC and his cohorts and soon expired. Please note neither the *Silent Broadcaster* nor *The Cavalier* will be eligible for the contest to name the newspaper, so don't get your hopes up.

GETTING OUR COMPUTER SET UP is taking more time than we expected, but we are getting it in working order, although we have not as yet begun to use it ourselves. We were shocked with the information that the NAD has 90 programs already written and in use, which would have to be changed from Cobol VII to Cobol IV. If this is Greek to you, relax. It is the same to me. Can't figure out how we got 90 programs established, but that is what our consultants say and they ought to know. In addition to getting the computer operational and establishing a training program for operators and technicians, we are also establishing an in-house training program for

the senior staff members, using our management consultant, Brooke Bright, as instructor. Mr. Bright has been working on job descriptions and salary schedules, but he will also provide instruction in Personnel Management, report writing and other areas where we need improvement in our day-to-day operations.

It might be a good time now to advise readers that copies of the 1978 Convention Proceedings are available from the Home Office for members only at \$3.00 per copy. For a couple of months our excess copies were "lost," but finally they came to light and we are pleased to make them available. All Advancing Members have received their copies, since that is included in their membership. Regular Members—those members who join through their state associations—can get a copy

for \$3.00.

ON A FINAL NOTE—we are pleased to announce that the NAD, in collaboration with the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, has retained Jack Duncan as our Government Relations Officer. While this is not his official title, Mr. Duncan will assist both organizations with government relations—both legislative and administrative. For more information, see the story on Duncan elsewhere in this issue.

And for those of you who are so patiently waiting for the final installment of "To Russia With Love," my apologies. It has been extremely difficult to find enough uninterrupted time to finish this story. But I promise (or threaten?) that it will get done.

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The Deaf American

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HOTLINE SPORTS

AAAD Basketball Tournaments

Mid-Atlantic District

Philadelphia SAC 67, Central Philadelphia 42

Baltimore SOC 50, Wilkes-Barre 47
Trenton 60, Delaware Valley 21
Hudson Valley 65, Philadelphia SAC 50
Trenton 69, Baltimore SOC 55
Philadelphia SAC 92, Baltimore SOC 74
Trenton 59, Hudson Valley 53

All Stars—First Team: C. Garabrant, Trenton; G. Wilson, Hudson Valley; W. Woodside, Philadelphia SAC; J. Carnaggio, Baltimore SOC; J. Thomas, Wilkes-Barre. Second Team: R. Lehmann, Trenton; R. Nickelson, Hudson Valley; T. Berry, Wilkes-Barre; V. Bizzarri, Delaware Valley; E. Allen, Central Philadelphia.

Most Valuable Player—Charles Garabrant, Trenton

Team Sportsmanship—Wilkes-Barre
Individual Sportsmanship—John Carnaggio, Baltimore SOC

Coach of the Tournament—Tony DeVito, Trenton

New England District

Hartford 72, Maine 49
Providence 54, Revere 46
Worcester 2, Quincy 0 (forfeit)
Holyoke 86, Bridgeport 75
Providence 86, Worcester 68
Hartford 74, Holyoke 58
Holyoke 110, Worcester 89
Providence 90, Hartford 64

All Stars—First Team: J. Ferreira, Providence; E. Klimaszewski, Providence; M. Jones, Hartford; B. Shepard, Worcester; D. Rhinas, Worcester. Second Team: J. Wilson, Holyoke; E. Powell, Holyoke; J. Gadreault, Holyoke; J. Caputo, Bridgeport.

Most Valuable Player—Jacky Ferreira, Providence

Most Points Scored (new record)—Martin Jones, Hartford—109 points

Special Game (girls): Providence 12, Revere 12 (tie)

New York State

Long Island 51, PS 47 Alumni 49
NTID-NSC 80, Rochester 53
Union League 129, Long Island 72
Rochester 66, Long Island 53
Union League 123, NTID-NSC 116

All Stars—First Team: Carrus, Rochester; Colston, Union League; Berregan, Union League; Dellamonica, Long Island; Bingham, NTID-NSC. Second Team: Young, NTID-NSC; Sutton, NTID-NSC; Hadjamacha, NTID-NSC; Islar, Long Island; Guinyard, Union League.

Most Valuable Player—John Bingham, NTID-NSC.

Most Team Points in One Game—Union League—129 points

Eastern Regional

Union League 104, Hartford 43
NTID-NSC 2, Holyoke 0 (forfeit)
Trenton 68, Pelicans 58
Hudson Valley 67, Providence 64
Union League 135, NTID-NSC 114
Hudson Valley 104, Trenton 90
Trenton 93, NTID-NSC 92
Union League 114, Hudson Valley 80

All Stars—First Team: W. Benz, Union League; J. Bingham, NTID-NSC; J. Colston, Union League; S. Gasco, Trenton; B. Fuller, Hudson Valley. Second Team: G. Anderson, Union League; J. Ferreira, Providence; C. Garabrant, Trenton; G. Wilson, Hudson Valley; R. Williams, Hudson Valley.

Most Valuable Player—Wm. Benz, Union League

Team Sportsmanship—Trenton
Coach of the Tournament—Dan Porcum, Union League

Central Regional

Delavan 67, Aurora 36
Pittsburgh 2, Madison 0 (forfeit)
Buffalo 72, Columbus Sports 39
Blue Grass 71, Martin L. King 59
Indianapolis 58, Columbus Assoc. 52
Lincoln 73, Detroit 22
Flint 43, Chicago 35
Springfield 57, Louisville 37
Delavan 87, Pittsburgh 36
Indianapolis 78, Blue Grass 63
Buffalo 74, Springfield 58

Lincoln 79, Flint 40
Delavan 83, Indianapolis 56
Lincoln 81, Buffalo 71
Pittsburgh 48, Blue Grass 47
Springfield 63, Flint 47
Springfield 69, Pittsburgh 51
Buffalo 90, Indianapolis 79
Lincoln 90, Delavan 85

Coach of the Tourney—Alex Rubiano, Delavan

All Stars—First Team: G. Schernicker, Delavan; E. Goodis, Buffalo; M. Ashford, Lincoln; R. Mattson, Lincoln; R. Olson, Buffalo. Second Team: C. Currin, Lincoln; A. Hoover, Indianapolis; M. Aubry, Springfield; D. Wienesburg, Delavan; W. Gross, Lincoln.

Team Sportsmanship—Springfield, Illinois

Most Valuable Player—Mike Ashford, Lincoln (Chicago)

Far West Regional

Los Angeles 136, Hollywood 50
San Diego 85, Albuquerque 73
Orange County 64, Riverside 49
Temple 85, Gold and Green 35
Albuquerque 60, Hollywood 49
Gold and Green 38, Riverside 25
Los Angeles 105, San Diego 66
Temple 55, Orange County 50
Gold and Green 98, Albuquerque 68
Orange County 88, San Diego 78
Los Angeles 80, Temple 73

All Stars—First Team: O. Lugo Jr., San Diego; D. Harwood, Los Angeles; B. Goettsch, Temple; E. Epps, Los Angeles; D. Lyons, Los Angeles. Second Team: B. Cereny, San Diego; K. Brown, Orange County; R. Woodward, Temple; S. Walker, Gold and Green; J. Moore, Orange County.

Most Valuable Player—Don Lyons, Los Angeles

Outstanding Individual—Duane Harwood, Los Angeles

Team Sportsmanship—Albuquerque
Coach of the Tournament—Norm Green, Temple

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Midwest Regional

Denver 99, Des Moines 38
 Omaha 70, Wichita 57
 Olathe 91, Kansas City 56
 Sioux Falls 115, Lincoln 51
 Des Moines 59, Wichita 57
 Kansas City 78, Lincoln 41
 Denver 71, Omaha 47
 Olathe 96, Sioux Falls 75
 Kansas City 66, Des Moines 62
 Sioux Falls 59, Omaha 58
 Denver 87, Olathe 77

All Stars—First Team: G. Washington, Denver; G. Bishop, Olathe; D. Ruberry, Olathe; J. Dougherty, Omaha; D. Soukup, Sioux Falls. Second Team: K. Trumble, Olathe; T. Carson, Denver; M. George, Denver; T. Kemp, Kansas City; R. Bridges, Olathe.

Rebound Champion—David Ruberry, Olathe—33

Assist Champion—Gary Washington, Denver—24

Individual Sportsmanship—Ricky Bishop, Olathe

Team Sportsmanship—Lincoln, Nebraska

Coach of the Tournament—Charles Carson, Denver

Northwest Regional

Vancouver 43, Ebony 42 (3 overtimes)
 Utah Sports 39, Multnomah 19
 San Francisco 56, Cascades 13
 Portland 52, Ogden 33
 Idaho 56, Salem 42
 Seattle 91, Vancouver 26
 Oakland 71, Utah Sports 20
 San Francisco 46, Sacramento 36
 Idaho 41, Portland 38
 Ebony 50, Multnomah 40
 Cascades 49, Ogden 48
 Portland 50, Sacramento 49
 Utah Sports 64, Vancouver 41

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All Stars—First Team: R. Ellis, Oakland; J. Jones, Seattle; A. Helms, Seattle; R. Pierce, Seattle; C. Healy, Oakland. Second Team: R. Dean, San Francisco; G. Gregersen, Oakland; D. McCarty, Vancouver; R. Rollins, Idaho; K. Kiefer, Seattle.

Most Valuable Player—Craig Healy, Oakland

Team Sportsmanship—Salem, Oregon

Southeast Regional

Francis Scott Key 67, Birmingham 45
 Diplomats 65, Atlanta Ebony 44
 Miami 63, Tidewater 39
 Swamp Fox 41, Capital City 40
 Hyattsville 72, Potomac Silents 51
 Talladega 65, Atlanta 61
 Carolinas 61, Metro Washington 52
 Block G 64, Francis Scott Key 37
 Diplomats 64, Miami 56
 Swamp Fox 49, Hyattsville 46
 Carolinas 75, Talladega 73
 Diplomats 67, Block G 48
 Carolinas 79, Swamp Fox 61
 Block G 75, Swamp Fox 73
 Diplomats 68, Carolinas 59

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All Stars—First Team: F. Poole, Diplomats; J. Newsome, Diplomats; C. Brown, Carolinas; L. Grant, Carolinas; L. Wilson, Swamp Fox. Second Team: D. Catt, Block G; G. Fleming, Miami; R. Fuller, Talladega; T. Wherry, Talladega; J. Brown, Carolinas.

Most Valuable Player—Fred Poole, Diplomats

Coach of the Tournament—Moran Colburn, Talladega

Team Sportsmanship—Talladega, Alabama

Southwest Regional

Little Rock 2, Lafayette 0 (forfeit)
Beaumont 40, Oklahoma City 33
Metro New Orleans 45, Baton Rouge 44
North Little Rock 69, Little Rock 41
Dallas 63, San Antonio 20
Dallas 63, North Little Rock 58
Southern New Orleans 76, Metro New Orleans 57

North Little Rock 93, Metro New Orleans 81

Dallas 74, Southern New Orleans 69

All Stars—First Team: Daniels, So. New Orleans; Fuller, North Little Rock; Holmes, North Little Rock; Duwall, Dallas; Thompson, Dallas. Second Team: Heine, Metro New Orleans; Robertson, So. New Orleans; McAllister, So. New Orleans; Howell, Beaumont; Holmes, So. New Orleans.

Most Valuable Player—Darrell Shaw, Dallas

Coach of the Tournament—George Sells, Dallas

Team Sportsmanship—Beaumont, Texas

Rebounds (tie)—Darrell Shaw, Dallas, and Fred Duwall, Dallas—23 each

Assists—H. Haynes, Southern New Orleans—16

1979 Sports Calendar

April 20-22—43rd Annual GLDBA Bowling Tournament, Rochester, New York

April 20-22—32nd Annual ADWBA Bowling Tournament, Rochester, New York

April 21-22—Mixed Singles Bowling Classic, West Covina, California

April 28—Bowling Classic, Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 28-29—1st Annual Invitational Volleyball Tournament, Columbus (Sport Club), Ohio

May 4-6—33rd Annual Eastern Association of Deaf Bowlers' Bowling Tournament, Hartford, Connecticut

May 4-6—10th Annual Atlantic Coast Deaf Women's Bowling Tournament, Hartford, Connecticut

May 12—Bowling Classic, Akron, Ohio

May 13—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

May 19—Bowling Classic, Des Moines, Iowa

May 19-20—Ohio Deaf State Bowling Tournament, Dayton, Ohio

May 25-27—38th Annual Pacific Coast Deaf Bowling Tournament, San Francisco, California

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May 26-27—Dixie Bowling Tournament, Mobile, Alabama

June 8-10—3rd Annual CAAD Regional Volleyball Tournament, Dayton, Ohio

June 9—Bowling Classic, Flint, Michigan

June 10—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

July 7—Softball Classic, Dallas, Texas

July 7-8—2nd Annual Softball Invitational Tournament, Columbus (Sport Club), Ohio

July 8—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

July 9-15—Annual World's Deaf Championship Bowling Tournament, Tulsa, Oklahoma

July 9-14—NDWBA Bowling Tournament, Tulsa, Oklahoma

July 31-August 2—Midwest Deaf Golfers Golf Tournament, St. Paul, Minnesota

August 9-11—Northwest Regional Softball Tournament, Great Falls, Montana

August 12—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

August 31-September 2—36th Annual CAAD Regional Softball Tournament, Louisville, Kentucky

September 1-3—Atlantic Coast Deaf Sports Club's Super Bowling Tournament, New Castle, Delaware

September 9—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

September 20-22—4th Annual AAAD National Slo-Pitch Softball Tournament, Cleveland, Ohio

October 14—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

November 11—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

December 9—Bowling Classic, Glen Burnie, Maryland

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

International Association of Parents of the Deaf, Inc., is accepting applications for the position of Executive Director. Responsibilities include supervising operation of Home Office located in Silver Spring, Maryland, editing and publishing The ENDEAVOR and other publications, budget preparation and analysis, fund raising and program development. Applicants should have extensive background in organizational operations since the position requires maintaining personal contact with members and affiliate groups as well as liaison with other organizations and individuals in the field of deafness. Proficiency in total communication and public speaking essential.

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Washington Diplomats Outlast Chicago Lincoln 115-103 In Three Overtimes To Win 1979 AAAD Title

By BARRY STRASSLER

The Diplomats of Washington, D.C., underwent a harrowing ordeal in an epic struggle with Lincoln of Chicago by the misleading score of 115-103 to win the 35th American Athletic Association of Deaf National Basketball Tournament on March 31, 1979, at Houston, Texas.

This tournament, chaired by Jerry Dartez and assisted by his capable staff, was a success from all aspects. But this is only part of the story as the rest belonged to the Diplomats, coached by Hubert Anderson, who also doubles up as Gallaudet College cage coach.

It was known as the tournament of upsets; first seeded defending champions Los Angeles fell by the wayside in the opening round, done in by the unseeded Diplomats. Host Houston followed suit by banishing fourth seeded Oakland. And then in the semifinals, second seeded Union League of New York ignobly lost to third seeded Lincoln. Then in turn, the Lincoln team was defeated by the Diplomats. Thus, the newly crowned champions earned the distinction of being the first unseeded team to win the championship since the 1963 Los Angeles Ephpheta squad.

That was not all—unseeded Denver had Lincoln on the ropes with a 13-point lead with seven minutes remaining only to blow it and the game. And then Union League, which had averaged over 100 points a game in all district and regional games, could only manage 67 points to Lincoln's 72 in the semifinal fray.

And again, the matter of injuries—Union League's Glenn Anderson severed his achilles tendon in the game with Dallas and was lost for the tournament. Ditto with Lincoln's Woodford Gross, in the game with Denver. And both players grew up together in Chicago, speaking of coincidences. Also, 6-7 Ken Harrison of Chicago was unable to participate due to a bad foot.

Getting back to the Diplomats, they upset Los Angeles, 85-74, snapping the defending champion's four-consecutive AAAD titles. Then in the semifinals, in what probably was the worst exhibi-



DIPLOMATS, 1979 AAAD CHAMPIONS—Left to right, front row: Galinda Goss, William Ray, Robert Cooper, Tim Frelich, Bill Ennis, Charles Buemi, Jimmy Newsome. Left to right, back row: Aldwin Cromer, Frederick Poole, Hubert Anderson, Jr. (AD), Michael Atchison, Jerry Owens.

tion of top flight basketball competition, they lucked onto a 70-69 hair raiser over an equally sloppy Houston team. And in the finals, Diplomats' Jimmy Newsome scored a basket and two free tosses in the last 13 seconds to tie the game 77-all, sending it into first overtime. Lincoln's 5-3 Cedric Currin rebounded the missed shot of 6-7 Mike Ashford with seven seconds remaining to tie the game 85-all, plung-

ing it into second overtime. Then Diplomats' Fred Poole, atoning for his bad game, tipped in a shot with three seconds remaining to tie the game 97-all to stretch it to the third overtime. At this stage, Chicago simply fell apart and the Diplomats broke away handily for the title by a 12-point margin. Veteran AAAD fans tabbed this game as the most dramatic classic in AAAD history.

35th Annual AAAD National Basketball

Diplomats (D.C.) 85, Los Angeles 74
Houston 76, Oakland 69
Lincoln (Chicago) 92, Denver 84
Union League (New York) 108, Dallas 75
Oakland 70, Los Angeles 65
Denver 87, Dallas 79
Diplomats (D.C.) 70, Houston 69
Lincoln (Chicago) 72, Union League (New York City) 67
Oakland 82, Denver 69
Union League (NYC) 126, Houston 100

Diplomats (D.C.) 115, Lincoln (Chicago) 103—3 overtimes

Note: Dallas was awarded 7th place and Los Angeles 8th place.

All Stars—First Team: M. Ashford, Lincoln; F. Poole, Diplomats; R. Mattson, Lincoln; J. Newsome, Diplomats; J. Owens, Diplomats. Second Team: B. Benz, Union League; C. Healy, Oakland; C. Clay, Houston; T. Frelich, Diplomats; D. Berrigan, Union League.

Most Valuable Player—Jimmy Newsome, Diplomats

Coach of the Tournament—Hubert Anderson, Diplomats

Team Sportsmanship—Denver, Colorado

Most Points (93)—Jimmy Newsome, Diplomats

Most Rebounds (18)—Mike Ashford, Lincoln

Most Assists (18)—Gary Washington, Denver



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LIBRARY Column

Conducted by ALICE HAGEMEYER

Background Of The New Deaf Service Unit Within American Library Association (ALA)

On July 19, 1976, during the annual meeting (Centennial Conference) of the ALA in Chicago, a group of librarians from the D.C. Public Library led an effort to have the organization officially recognize the needs of deaf persons and to mobilize libraries to improve their services. Librarians from Gallaudet College and several cities in the USA, as well as many potential deaf leaders from the Chicago area, including Frank B. Sullivan, Grand President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, and Vice President of NAD Larry Fore-stall, were present at the historical gathering.

Heated discussion ensued as to whether deaf people should fit more in a "home" within ALA called Public Library Association (PLA) (emphasizing the similarity between deaf and other ethnic groups who have a language barrier as their own obstacle to using regular library service) or in their appropriate "home" called Health and Rehabilitative Library Service Division (HRLSD) which normally deals with people who are prevented from using regular library service by a handicap or confinement.

Because there was no agreement on the organizational question, but overwhelming agreement and enthusiasm on the need to move ahead, a smaller group asked for and received an appointment three days later with the Executive Board of ALA to present the need for nationally coordinated library service to the deaf. Molly Raphael and Alice Hagemeyer, both of D.C. Public Library (DCPL), along with another DCPL colleague (Carol Mekki) who acted as Alice's interpreter, appeared before the Executive Board. Molly made a general presentation, describing the Monday evening meeting and the urgency we felt for organizing now. The board seemed genuinely interested in our concern for services to the deaf, and after further discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed by the board to establish an "Ad Hoc Committee on Service to the Deaf" and to permit the committee to have all the regular services of the ALA headquarters.

Four months later, Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, appointed the committee as follows to explore an appropriate structure for services to the deaf unit in ALA: Molly Raphael, D.C. (Chairperson); Marie A. Davis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William DeJohn, Springfield, Illinois; Laurie Hardaway, Dallas, Texas; Lethene Parks, Tacoma, Washington, and Alice Hagemeyer, D.C., and the only deaf person on the committee.

During a span of two years, meetings were held at ALA annual and midwinter meetings, correspondence and phone calls were made and we finally agreed at the January 1978 Midwinter to recommend to the Executive Board that a permanent unit on library service to the deaf within ALA be formed within the newly constituted Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA). This recommendation has since resulted in a merger with two divisions within ALA—The Health Rehabilitative Library Service Division (HRLSD) and the Association of State Library Agencies (ASLA). The Executive Board accepted the recommendation and on September 1, 1978, with the beginning of both ASCLA and the fiscal year, the new deaf service unit, known as Library Service to the Deaf Section (LSDS), officially came into existence. On November 21, 1978, Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth's letter sent to the committee read: "The Executive Board appreciates very much the diligent work put in by your Ad Hoc Committee and voted at its recent fall meeting to dismiss the Committee with its grateful appreciation."

(Alice Hagemeyer is a Deaf Librarian at the D.C. Public Library.)

Next Month: Library Service to the Deaf Section (LSDS)

Dr. Robert I. Harris Named Bush Leadership Fellows Winner

Dr. Robert I. Harris, 32, coordinator of the child and family studies for the St. Paul Ramsey Medical Education and Research Foundation, has been named a Bush Leadership Fellows Program winner. He will pursue additional academic study and will receive a monthly stipend of \$1,600 in addition to a maximum of \$3,000 in tuition.

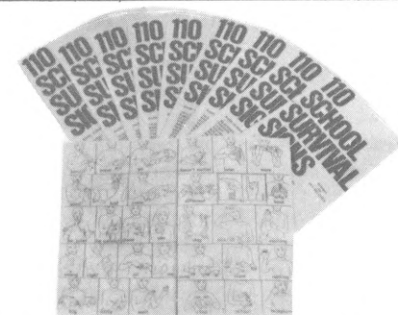
Harris, a graduate of Lake Forest (Illinois) College, was one of 23 Upper Midwest men and women to receive fellowships. The annual competition is sponsored by the Bush Foundation of St. Paul, Minnesota, to honor individuals in mid-career who have achieved leadership and show promise of assuming additional responsibility.

CHURCH DIRECTORY and CLUB DIRECTORY ADS

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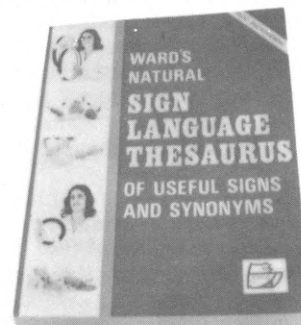
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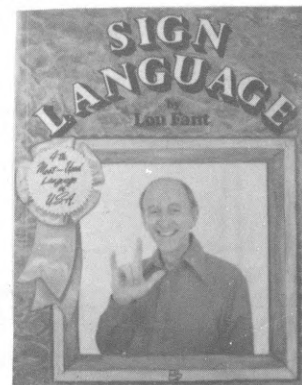
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A Centennial Reminder . . .

By DR. EDWARD C. MERRILL, JR.

In 1880, almost 100 years ago now, the International Congress on Education of the Deaf met at Milan, Italy. This conference was attended by professional persons from all over the world and they addressed issues which were very serious to them. They sought to resolve the issue of whether or not signs should be used in the education of deaf children. In accordance with the customs of international conventions, they resolved that it was obvious that the Pure Oral Method was the clearest form of communication with deaf people and that this mode be used in the education of deaf children. This resolution, however, did not pass unanimously, for Edward Miner Gallaudet, for one, voted against it.

This resolution set the agenda on deafness for the next one hundred years. Notice that no deaf person was present nor were deaf people consulted about this and other resolutions which were passed at this meeting. Furthermore, as all of us know, this has not proved to be a very productive agenda. It has set hearing people against hearing people, deaf people against deaf people, and has detracted from efforts to meet some of the very real and pressing needs of deaf people.

But why mention 1880 now? Why not let bygones be bygones? I mention this international meeting and this date because 1980 is rapidly approaching. When the NAD assembles in Cincinnati, it should have as one of its major goals the setting of an agenda for the next few years. This will be an

agenda set by and for deaf people. It should be an agenda which unifies all deaf people and those who work with and for them.

What are some of the items that might be on this agenda? I imagine that the NAD will have an item on communication. It will not be an item which puts up for debate which method is better; it will be an item that demands clear communication for all deaf people in meetings and on mass media. I imagine this agenda will have on it items which relate to improving both access to and the quality of educational programs serving deaf people of all ages. The NAD agenda for 1980 and beyond will also address important issues in employment of deaf people and their obtaining equal opportunity for advancement on the job. The agenda for 1980 and beyond should also address the involvement of deaf people in all affairs which influence their lives, including participation on policy making bodies and the right to administer programs when they qualified to do so. This agenda will also have on it items which will enable deaf people wherever they are to be recognized fully as citizens and to receive the respect and dignity which they deserve as individuals.

I do not know, but I should hope that these are some of the items that will be on the agenda for the National Association of the Deaf in 1980. If items such as these appear on the agenda, the next decade will be a very productive one. It will not be an agenda for debate; it will be an agenda for progress. It will not be an agenda of well-intentioned and professionally prepared hearing people; it will be an agenda of, by, and for deaf people. Finally, it will be an agenda that will unify people and mobilize resources.

I accept this Distinguished Service Award with great humility. As it comes from deaf people, it has a depth of meaning that no other recognition could have.

* Comments made by Edward C. Merrill, Jr., President, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. on accepting the Distinguished Service Award at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Rochester, New York, July 7, 1978.

Counseling And Placement Center—Gallaudet College

Gallaudet College, located in Washington, D.C., is the world's only accredited liberal arts college for deaf students. At present Gallaudet's Counseling Center has the following openings:

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Assists the Director in the overall administration of the Counseling and Placement Center, with emphasis in the area of student development. Other duties include counseling students, program development, budget planning and preparation, research and evaluation and inservice training and supervision of staff. Applicant must have completed all course work toward a doctorate in psychology, counseling or related field. Three years experience counseling with deaf individuals. One year administrative experience. Sign language skills required. Salary \$21,000-\$26,000 depending upon experience.

CAREER COUNSELOR

Provides counseling services to all students, both individually and in groups with emphasis on evaluation, educational planning and vocational guidance; uses and interprets test results to facilitate career exploration, and choice; engages in general counseling activities with students, teaches career development courses and participates in student development programs. Master's degree in counseling, guidance or closely related field with a knowledge of tests and testing in guidance and counseling. Minimum two years experience in vocational counseling with hearing impaired individuals. Sign language skills required. Salary \$16,900-\$19,000 depending upon experience.

PLACEMENT COUNSELOR

Provides counseling, placement and related services to withdrawing students, graduate students and alumni. Participates in career development activities; keeps the Gallaudet community informed of occupational conditions and trends. Master's degree in counseling, guidance or

closely related field. Minimum two years experience in vocational counseling and placement. Ability to use sign language or willingness to learn. Salary \$15,947 depending upon experience.

STAFF COUNSELOR II

Assists students with personal concerns and problems with the development of good mental health and overall adjustment to college life by way of intensive developmental, personal, social, and academic counseling services. Conducts group guidance and personal growth groups. Master's degree in counseling or closely related field. Minimum two years experience in personal and adjustment counseling with deaf individuals plus training and experience in group work. Sign language skills required. Salary \$16,900-\$19,000 depending upon experience.

STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST

Provides direct psychological counseling, psychotherapy and psychological assessment services to students whose personal or emotional problems are interfering with overall adjustment to college living and study. Researches inservice training and supervises graduate-level interns and practicum students in counseling and psychology. Applicant must have completed all course work toward a doctorate in clinical or counseling psychology. Clinical experience with deaf individuals. Sign language skills required. Salary \$18,000-\$23,500 depending upon experience.

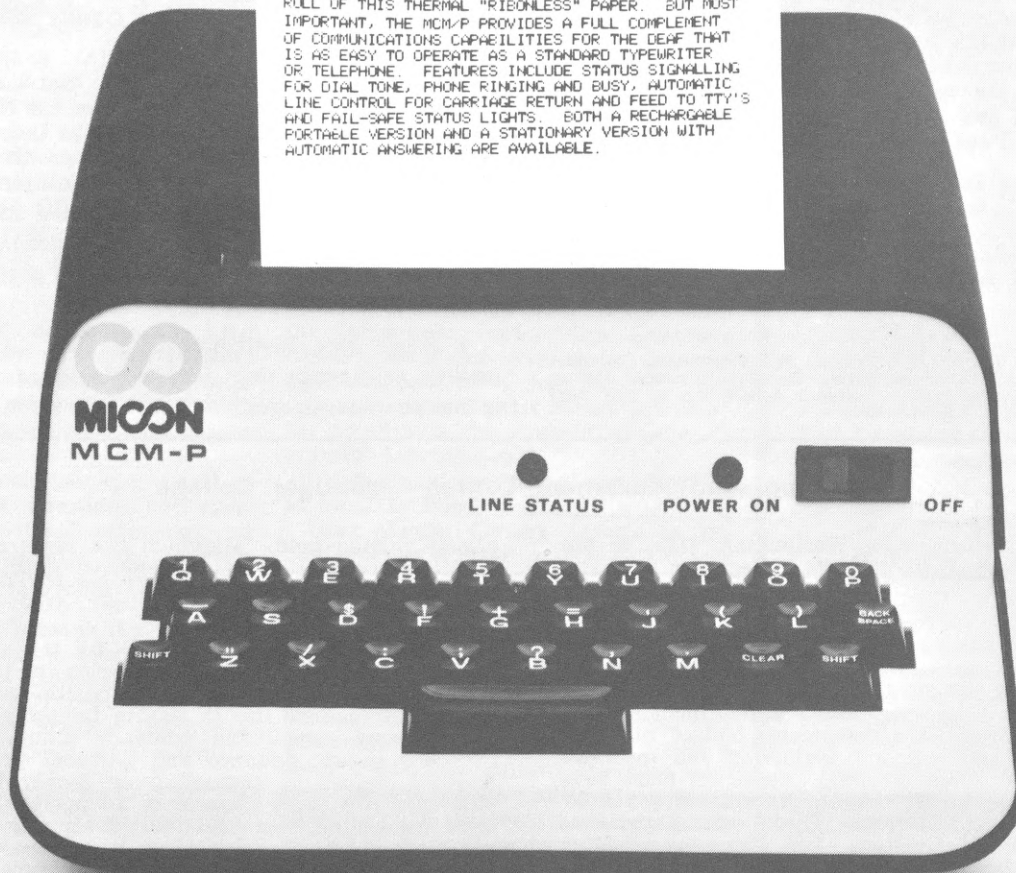
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SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYEES LEARN TO COMMUNICATE WITH HEARING-IMPAIRED CLIENTS

The Social Security Administration has launched a 10-week training course in sign language to better serve Rochester, New York's large deaf community.

One of the first programs of its kind in the country, the course is being taught by William Newell, an instructor at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), the world's only national technical college for deaf people. Instructor Newell has also incorporated videotapes and outside reading assignments to help employees gain a better understanding of deafness.

"In the Rochester Social Security Office, it's common to interview hearing-impaired people who receive supplemental security income," says Paul Dudak, assistant district manager for the Social Security Office and coordinator for the training program. As NTID has gained recognition across the nation, yearly enrollment has swelled to 1,000 students. Many of these students graduate and obtain employment in the Rochester community.

Dudak hopes that the hearing-impaired persons who visit his office will benefit from these efforts to better understand



Rochester, New York, Social Security Claims Representatives learn sign language to communicate with their deaf clients. (Left to right) Tim Mesler, NTID Instructor William Newell (standing), Beth Shannon and Jenna Rickey.

and meet their needs. For the 14 employees learning basic sign language and fingerspelling, the course emphasizes phrases used during Social Security interviews. Questions like "Did you bring your birth certificate?", "What is your monthly income?", and "How many brothers and sisters do you have?", are examples of phrases often used.

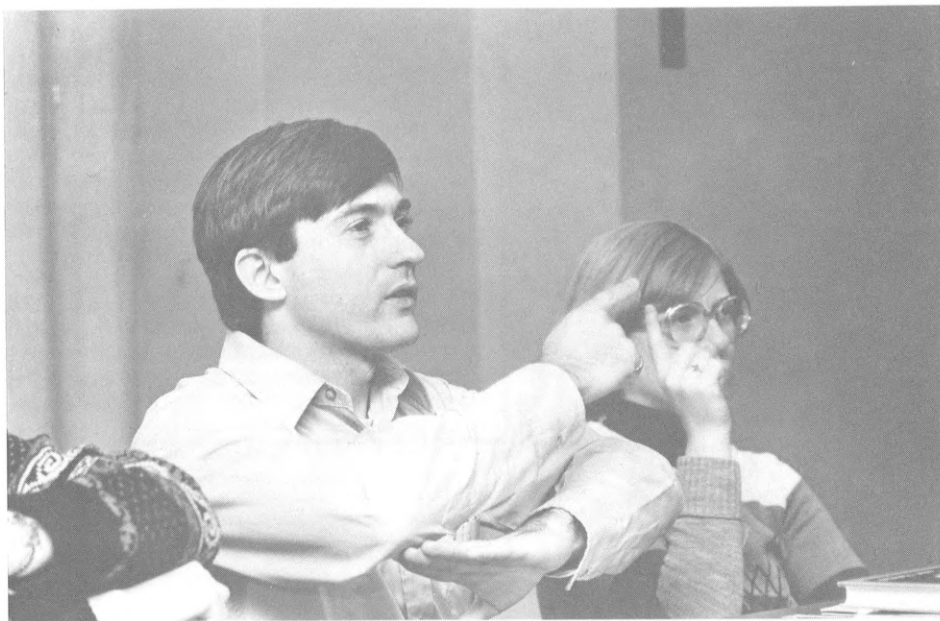
Claims representative Jenna Rickey was able to use her new skills during a recent interview. "By using sign language," she says, "I communicated with another world. I felt like a guest in that world rather than a stranger." Jerry Penberg,

another claims representative, said "The more I learn about people, the better job I can do for them." All participants agree that the course is valuable and has increased ease of communication during the interview.

Another manual communication course was scheduled for March and 15 new employees have already enrolled. And, to work even more closely with deaf students, NTID and the Social Security Administration are now producing a special videotape that will explain the provisions of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The special tape will have captioned explanations of the law so that deaf students can read the provisions and better understand their rights and responsibilities as SSI recipients.

"Deaf students needed to have their rights made known to them in a way that's unique to them," says George Kelly, Western New York coordinator for videotape training for the Social Security Administration. "The Rochester Social Security office has this special need because NTID is in its service area. Also, there's a higher per capita deaf population in Rochester than elsewhere in New York State."

Dudak adds, "The Administration has always encouraged professional development of its employees. During the coming year each Claims Representative will participate in a three-day workshop to improve job related skills. Others are enrolled in job-related courses at local colleges."



Rochester, New York, Social Security Claims Representatives Jerry Penberg and Kathy Collins learn sign language to communicate with deaf clients.

THIS ARTICLE WAS DESIGNED AND PREPARED
BY STUDENTS IN THE NTID ART DEPARTMENT, IN-HOUSE CO-OP PROGRAM

Western Maryland College Plans Interpreter Training Program

Western Maryland College, Westminster, has received a \$25,000 grant from the Maryland Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to establish an interpreter training program for the deaf.

New Federal legislation has mandated that all handicapped individuals are entitled to equal access to all programs and services in the community. For the deaf this means the right to have an interpreter when they participate in community activities.

The interpreter's training program is open to persons with a high school diploma or equivalent and will consist of 18 semester hours. Coursework includes "Introduction to Deafness," "Intermediate and Advanced Sign Language," and "Interpreting for the Deaf." Classes will begin during the first summer session on June 20.

WMC's program in the education of the deaf was the first nationwide program to prepare teachers of the deaf for secondary schools as well as for primary grades. Accredited by the Council on Education of the Deaf in 1972, Western Maryland's program received certification from the State of Maryland in the spring of 1978.

For further information concerning this program, call Dr. Hugh T. Prickett, (301) 848-7000 or write to him at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland 21157.



GOLF TOURNAMENT QUEEN—Norm Crosby crowns Kitty O'Neil as Queen of the Fourth Annual Norm Crosby Celebrity Golf Tournament, to be held Saturday and Sunday, May 19-20, in California City, California. Ms. O'Neil, the deaf stuntwoman and race car driver whose moving story, "Silent Victory, The Kitty O'Neil Story," aired as a CBS-TV movie in February will participate in the tournament at the Tierra del Sol Golf Course, located about 100 miles north of Los Angeles. Celebrity players who have already entered the tournament include Telly Savalas, Greg Morris, Leslie Nielsen, David Doyle, McLean Stevenson, Billy Barty, Peter Marshall, Jack Carter, Jerry Vale, Corbett Monica, Dennis James and ex-middleweight champ Tony Zale, among others. Proceeds from the tournament go to Norm's two favorite charities, The Better Hearing Institute and Hope For Hearing.

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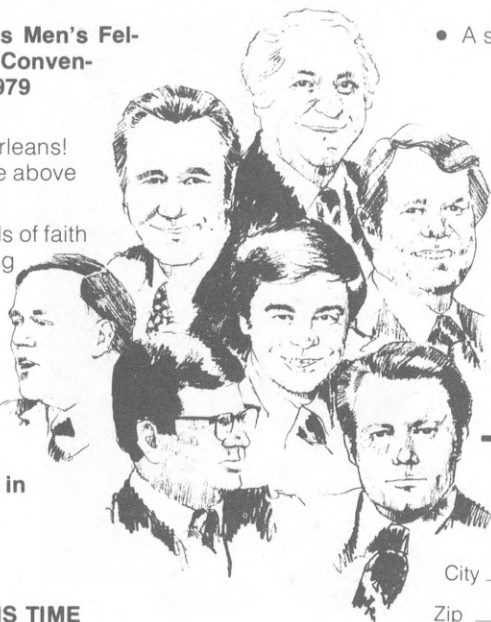
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DA

Cabrini Enters The Silent World Of The Deaf

A little over one year ago, Cabrini Medical Center entered the silent world of the deaf. With more than 468,000 hearing impaired persons living in New York City, Cabrini became the first metropolitan medical center to commit itself to making health services available to this special group of people.

Under the coordination of Deacon Richard J. Russo, Director of the Hearing Impaired Program, an intensive inservice training program in manual communication methods was offered to Cabrini employees. During the last year, 40 employees have participated in Deacon Russo's classes. Through diligent practice, they have become quite proficient in all methods of manual communication used by the deaf—gesture, mime, American sign language, and finger spelling. Since doctors have expressed interest in the program, Deacon Russo began a class for the Cabrini attending staff as well.

According to Deacon Russo, who has worked with the deaf for almost ten years, the deaf are one of America's most deprived groups in terms of intelligible and compassionate health care services. Even in large metropolitan areas, the deaf have traditionally stayed away from health settings because experience has taught them that most people do not understand their special methods of communication. When the deaf have a medical emergency, they cannot hear the doctor's questions; often they cannot speak to describe their symptoms. They lack access to basic health care information easily obtained by hearing persons through television, radio, and community lectures. The deaf live in a world of silence, and because they are silent, their needs are not heard.

At Cabrini Medical Center, employees communicating with deaf patients—whether it be a paramedic, nurse, laboratory assistant, social worker, billing clerk, or doctor—have become a familiar sight because this very special population know that at Cabrini their world of silence disappears and their medical needs are heard and met.

Cabrini Medical Center is a Voluntary non-profit health care facility of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. A 778-bed health care complex, Cabrini has three divisions: a 478-bed acute care hospital in Manhattan on 19th Street between Second and Third Avenues; a 100-bed skilled nursing facility at the same address; and a 200-bed nursing home overlooking the Hudson River in Dobbs Ferry, New York.

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Texas Woman's University Plans Physical Ed. Workshop

Texas Woman's University in cooperation with the American Athletic Association of the Deaf, Inc., will hold a two-day inservice training workshop on August 2-3, 1979, for teachers, recreators and coaches who work with deaf and hearing impaired children. Parents are welcome to attend also. The focus will be on teaching methods and materials in physical education and recreation.

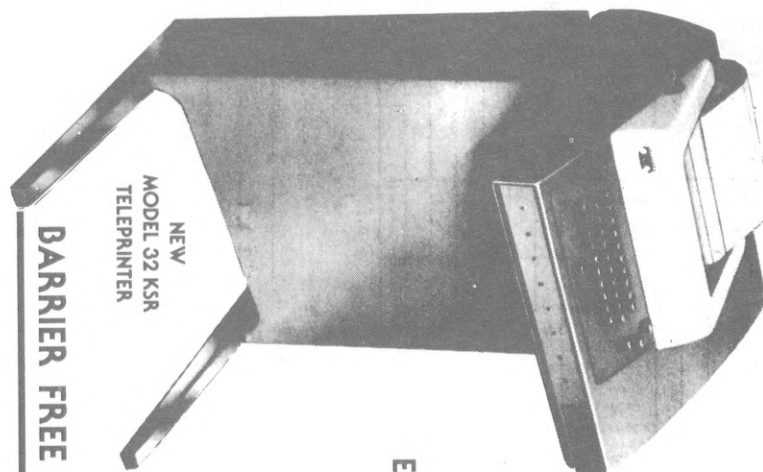
Participants will also be acquainted with AAAD and opportunities for young

deaf athletes to train and compete. Interpreters will be present.

Guest presentors include Gene E. Carr, Team Director, AAAD; Kathy Sallade, world class deaf athlete and physical educator; and Gary Curtis, Director of Deaf Education, Texas Education Agency.

Non-credit fee for the workshop will be \$15.00, and enrollment will be limited to the first 30 registrants. For registration forms, contact Dr. Claudine Sherrill, Box 23717, TWU Station, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas 76204.

THE DEAF CAN NOW USE THE PHONE

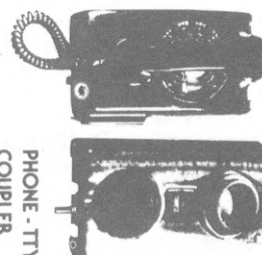


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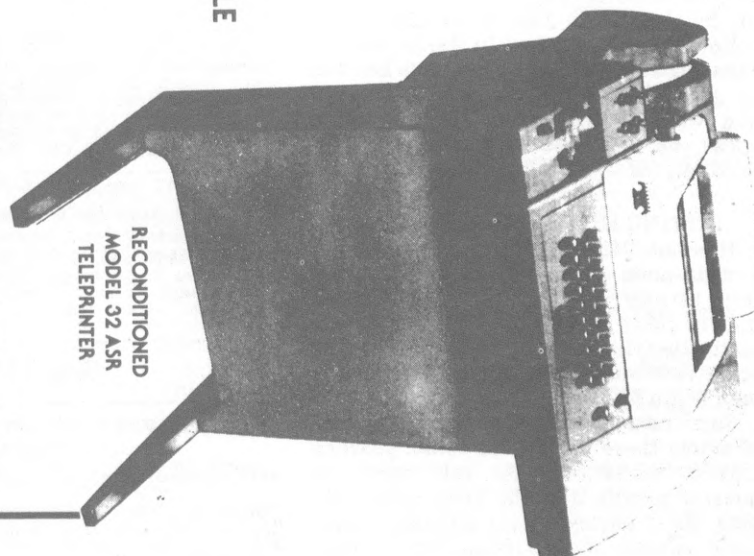
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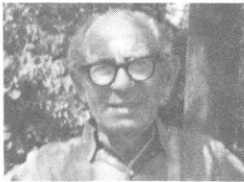


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DEAF WITNESS

Slender evidence supported a slander case brought in a Paris police court. Plaintiff had one principal witness upon whose testimony his suit mainly relied. The case having been opened and the alleged slander by the defendant on plaintiff having been repeated and made much of by counsel, the chief witness for the prosecution was called. An aged man said to be 83, and looked 90, appeared, supported by his wife.

"Did you hear the slanderous words alleged to have been uttered by defendant?" asked the judge. No answer. The judge repeated the question in a louder voice. No answer. The judge gathered strength and wind, and roared. The witness said, "I beg your pardon, what did your honour say?"

Witness' wife timidly put in, "I ought to have informed Monsieur le Juge that my husband is stone deaf." "Then how on earth could he have heard the alleged slander?" asked the judge most logically adding, "Tell him to look round the court and say whether he recognizes a Mr. Z," naming defendant.

There was an awkward silence. Witness' wife spoke up again: "I ought also to have informed Monsieur le Juge that my husband is almost blind. The judge wisely dismissed plaintiff's case.—The British Deaf Times, 1911

* * *

DUMB MAN CURED BY A KICK

John Flynn, who was shot through the head at Ypres in 1915 and became deaf and dumb, has suddenly recovered his speech. A former employee of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Blackpool, he went to Liverpool to search for work.

While playing Rugby football there last weekend he was tackled and thrown on his head. In the scrimmage which followed he was kicked in the throat and immediately shouted. The surprise was so general that the match was stopped and when it was found that he could speak he was overwhelmed with congratulations.—The Times (London), 1929

* * *

FITTING INTO A SILENT WORLD

It is not difficult to gather cases where a deaf mute in a shop or factory gets into serious trouble by becoming the butt of jokes on account of signing automatically, involuntarily. There is no other deaf mute present. The other workmen begin to laugh.

Some unsympathetic, mischievous ones, of whom there are always some, provoke him by imitation. He gets mad. A quarrel results and the fists come into play. He is warned by the administration.

He cannot abstain from his involuntary signing. He is ridiculed again. He

44—THE DEAF AMERICAN

Harry Belsky's Scrapbook

has a worse fight. To preserve the peace he is dismissed. He finds it difficult to get another job.—The University of Missouri, Studies, a quarterly of Research, by M. F. Meyer.

* * *

"Can you hear?" a tramp was recently asked at the Leeds West Riding Court. "Not a word, I'm as deaf as a beetle," was the reply. (Laughter).—The British Deaf Times

* * *

EARS AND NOSES

We trust it was "OK," as the elegant American language has it. But mistakes happen about deaf people sometimes. For instance, there was a man with a very long nose who had a brother very hard of hearing. Dining at a friend's house he sat between two ladies. The ladies were garrulous, and the higher they raised their voices the less he answered.

Finally, one of them observed to the other in a whisper, "Did you ever see such a nose in all your life?" "Pardon me," remarked the silent one, "but it is my brother who is deaf."—The British Deaf Times, 1907

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 836-5530
TTY (216) 836-5531 Voice.

HURTING? God Cares for the Deaf.
BETHEL TEMPLE FOR THE DEAF
of the Assemblies of God
327 S. Smithville Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45403
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship Hour, 10:45 a.m.; Gospel Hour, 6:30 p.m.
All services in Total communication.
Rev. Fred E. Gravatt, Pastor
513-253-3119 TTY (Office)
513-254-4709 TTY (Residence)

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Bruce E. Brewster, pastor, Phone 467-8041
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Renton, Washington

1032 Edmonds Ave., N.E., Renton, Wash. 98055
Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Associate Pastor to the Oeaf, Fred H. DeBerry. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

Denver, Colorado
11200 W. 32nd Ave. Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033
Rev. Gary Shoemaker, Minister to the Deaf
Separate services in Deaf Chapel at 10:50 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Worship With Us

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third floor, Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School, 9:00 a.m., for all ages. Worship services, 10:30 a.m.
Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown Clearwater, Fla.

Services interpreted for the deaf
9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .

HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH

7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.; Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible & prayer, 7:30 p.m.
Interpreters: Arlo Compber, Shirley Compber
Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

811 Wealthy Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH

4601 West Ox Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030
Pastor: B. W. Sanders
703-631-1112

All services interpreted for the deaf.

When in Greater Atlanta, Visit

COLONIAL HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH

2130 Newnan Ave., East Point, Georgia 30344
All services signed for the deaf. Sunday services 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Take Highway 166—Main Street Exit. Phone 404-753-7025.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEWOOD DEAF CHAPEL

5336 Arbor Rd., Long Beach, CA. 90808
John P. Fatticci, Pastor to the Deaf
Sunday 9:00 & 10:45 a.m.; Wednesday 7:00 p.m.
Pastor signs and speaks at the same time. Usually the first Sunday of the month—Communion and worship with the hearing and deaf at 10:45 a.m. at the front of the big church.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland

Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday School for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended

Visiting The Sarasota, Fla. Area?

Welcome to . . .

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH

2035 Magnolia St.
(Off of the 3200 Block of South Hwy. 41)
Services Interpreted for the Deaf
Sundays at 11:00 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

When in Indiana's capital . . .
Visit Central Indiana's largest Deaf Department at

INDIANAPOLIS BAPTIST TEMPLE

2635 South East St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Central Indiana's largest Sunday School, located behind K-Mart on South 31
Deaf Chapel Hour 10:00 a.m.; Sunday eve 7:30 p.m. services interpreted.

Dr. Greg Dixon, Pastor
Church office phone (317) 787-3231 (TTY)

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH

110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.
Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

APRIL, 1979

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .
THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
14200 Golden West St., Westminster, Calif. 92683
Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30 worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service, 7:00.
Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf
IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.
"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"
You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

When in the Nation's Capital . . .
Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour, 11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Church office phone 277-8850

COLUMBIA BAPTIST CHURCH
103 West Columbia Street
Falls Church, Virginia 22046
The Deaf Department invites you to attend Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Worship services at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. interpreted for the deaf.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH
Derry Rd., Rte. 102, Hudson, N. H. 03051
Pastor: Arlo Elam
Interpreters: Frank and Carol Robertson
603-883-4850 TTY or voice
All services interpreted for deaf. Sunday: Bible Study at 9:45 a.m.; worship at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Wednesday: Evening service 7:00 p.m.

Catholic

Roman Catholic
Immaculate Conception Parish
177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through June.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CENTER FOR THE DEAF
Archdiocese of Washington, D.C.
7202 Buchanan Street, Landover Hills, Maryland 20784
Phone: Voice or TTY 301-459-7464 (or 65)
Mass every Sunday 11:30 a.m.
Fr. Jay Krouse, Director
Mrs. Jan Daly, Director of Rel. Ed.

NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC DEAF CENTER
721 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La. 70117
(504) 949-4413 24-Hour Answering Service
Office: Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30
Movie: Friday 7:30 to midnight (Hall)
Mass Saturday, 7 p.m., at St. Gerard Parish for the Hearing Impaired, followed by social.
Socials: Saturday, 8 p.m. to midnight (Hall)
Hall: 2824 Dauphine Street, Phone (504) 943-7888.
24-Hour Educational Service (504) 945-4121
24-Hour TTY News Service (504) 945-7020
Rev. Paul H. Desrosiers

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION
National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4K 3N9 Canada
Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER
8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
TTY (313) 758-0710
Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
Sister Dolores Beere, MHSH
Mass every Sunday at noon

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH
2500 W. Avenue 33, Los Angeles, CA 90065.
Masses are celebrated every Sunday at 11:00 a.m. in the sign language. Socials immediately follow in the hall.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH
Maywood Way and "C" St., Oxnard, CA 93034.
Mass is celebrated each third Sunday of the month at 2:30 p.m. in the sign language.

ST. BARNABAS' MISSION TO THE DEAF
at St. John's Church, Norwood Parish
6701 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20015
Services every Sunday, 10 a.m. For information, write or call Barbara Stevens, 10317 Royal Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20903, TTY (home) 301-439-3856, (office) 202-447-0560.

MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5215 Seward Street, Omaha, NB 68104
Moderator, Rev. James Vance, C.S. S. R.
Phone-TTY (402) 558-4214 (24 hr. answering)
Mass every Sunday at 10 a.m. Rolls and coffee after mass. Dinner every 1st Sunday of month. Holy Days and first Fridays, Mass, 7 p.m.

Church of Christ

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services, 11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

HUBER HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
4925 Fishburg Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45424
Signed Bible Classes and Worship Services
Bible Classes-Sunday 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday 7:30 p.m.; Worship Services-Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

FAITH CHURCH
A United Church of Christ
23W371 Armitage Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137
Service at 10:30 each Sunday
Minister: Rev. Gerald W. Rees

When in Idaho, visit . . .
TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

ECHO MEADOWS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2905 Starr Ave., Oregon, Ohio 43616
Adjacent to Toledo on Eastside. Get off I-280 at Starr Avenue exit—approx. 2 mi. straight east.

Bellamy H. Perkins, Deaf Minister
Three Hearing Interpreters
Funerals, weddings, counseling, Minister available for services in your town. Deaf chapel separate from hearing. Minister available to help you.
Visitors warmly welcome.

When in Rockford, Illinois, welcome to
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A non-denominational Christian Church. Signed Bible Studies Sunday, 9 a.m. Interpreted weekly services, 10 a.m., 7 p.m.

ALL SAINT'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
Cathedral of the Incarnation
36 Cathedral Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530
Communion service and fellowship, Cathedral Hall Chapel, every 4th Sunday, 3 p.m. Interpreted morning services—Feast Days. July and August third Sundays—Cathedral.

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .
MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270
Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30 a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Underdenominational Christianity
Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

When in Nashville area, welcome to . . .
CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST
145 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN, 37219
Bible study, 9:45 a.m.; worship, 10:50 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study, 7:30 p.m.
Frank Rushing, Deaf Minister
Office (615) 255-3807—Home (615) 361-0530,
Both TTY or Voice
"Promoting Christianity Among the Deaf"

Episcopal

ST. JUDE'S MISSION OF THE DEAF
St. Michael's Church
Killeen Park, Colonie, New York
Each 2nd and 4th Sunday
2:00 p.m.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH MISSION OF THE DEAF
833 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233
(414) 271-1340 TTY & Voice
Signed/Interpreted Masses every Sunday and on Holy Days as announced. Church School and Adult Forum. Captioned Films and Sign Language Classes. All Sacraments available in Total Communication.
Wm. R. Newby, AHC

St. AGNES' MISSION FOR THE DEAF
Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
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Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio
Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES
Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75 churches across the nation.
For information or location of the church nearest you, consult your telephone directory or write to:
Robert Cunningham
Executive Secretary
556 Zinnia Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35215

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL MISSION FOR THE DEAF
Second Sunday each month, 7:00 p.m., at the Episcopal Church of Saint Mark the Evangelist.
1750 East Oakland Park Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334
The Reverend Charles Folsom-Jones, Pastor
TTY 305-563-4508

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave., near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Columba Gilliss, OSH
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Philadelphia, Pa.
The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar
When in historic Philadelphia, a warm welcome to worship with us! Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m. St. Stephen's Church, 10th below Market, in Center City, Philadelphia.

When in Rochester, N. Y., welcome to
**EPHAPHATHA EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 St. Mark's & St. John's Episcopal Church
 1245 Culver Road (South of Empire Blvd.)
 Rochester, New York 14609
 Services 9 a.m. every Sunday
 Contact: The Rev. Alvin Burnworth
 Voice or TTY 315-247-1436

Lutheran

**OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
 Lutheran School for the Deaf
 6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
 Worship at 10:30 every Sunday
 (9:00 a.m., June, July, August)
 Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
 Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
 FOR THE DEAF**
 2901 38th Avenue South
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
 Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
 (10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
 The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at
EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
 2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
 S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
 Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship
 Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
 Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, as-
 sociate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
**ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
 Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
 Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
 Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
 Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
**ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
 11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
 June-July-August)
 Rev. Frederick Anson, Pastor
 212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
 1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
 and IRT-74th St. Subways

In Indianapolis it's
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 4201 North College Avenue
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
 Worship with Us every Sunday at 10:30 A.M.
 Total Communication Services.
 Pastor Marlow J. Olson
 TTY & Voice (317) 283-2623

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 Worship every Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
 One block north of Stark on 47th
 503-256-9598, Voice or TTY
 Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor

Welcome to . . .
**PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
 Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
 Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

You are welcome to worship at . . .
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
 FOR THE DEAF**
 101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
 Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
 Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
 TTY (314) 725-8349
 Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

**PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
 FOR THE DEAF**
 205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
 Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
 Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
 Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
 TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
 Home 724-4097

When in Central Texas, be sure to visit at . . .
JESUS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 1307 Newton Ave., Austin, TX 78704
 Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday
 School during school year at 9:30 a.m.
 Rev. Richard Reinap, Pastor
 TTY and voice (512) 442-1715; home TTY and
 voice (512) 441-1636.
 Just across the street from TSD.

**ROGATE LUTHERAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
 (Between Belcher and Highway 19)
 A church of the deaf, by the deaf, for the
 deaf. Our services are conducted in sign lan-
 guage by the pastors. Services 1st Sunday, 2:00
 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7:00 p.m. TTY and Voice—
 531-2761.
 Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Gary
 Bomberger, associate

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
 15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
 Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
 or 621-8950
 Every Sunday:
 Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
 Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
 Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
 Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
 CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
 510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
 Newark, N. J. 07104
 (Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
 Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
 Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
 Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 OF GREATER HARTFORD**
 679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
 lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.
ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
 Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
 Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
 The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
 Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
 23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
 TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

**CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
 Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
 Rev. Tom Williams, minister
 A place of worship and a place of service.
 All are welcome.

FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church service,
 11:00 a.m.
 Tuesday evenings, captioned movies
 Pastor Edward Vaught
 484-6696 (TTY and voice)

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 worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 FOR THE DEAF**
 7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
 Worship Service in the Fireside Room
 at 10:30 a.m.
 Sunday School for hearing children
 Captioned Movies every first Sunday
 at 11:45 a.m.
 Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
 Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
 worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
 Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
 Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
 Children's weekday religious education classes
 Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
 For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
 OF THE DEAF**
 (Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
 and 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
 Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
 3520 John Street (Between Texas and
 Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
 Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
 Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
 WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
 THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
 Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 (Non-Denominational)**
 Meets in First Christian Church building
 each Sunday.
 Scott and Mynster Streets
 Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
 Duane King, Minister
 Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
 Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
 430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
 TTY 815-727-6411
 All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
 Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
 through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
 Services held every fourth Sunday of the
 month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
 An Interdenominational Deaf Church
 Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
 Relations

**METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
 OF LOS ANGELES**
 1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
 Sunday worship services,
 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
 Meets in THE CHAPEL rented from the First
 Free Methodist Church, 4455 Silverton Road
 (enter off 45th).

Salem, Oregon 97303
 Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
 Voice/MCM (503) 581-1874
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m.
 We are a cooperative ministry for the deaf
 by the churches of Salem. We welcome you
 to study, worship and fellowship with us.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
 Rev. C. Ray Roush, Chairman
 P. O. Box 424, State Line, Pa. 17263
 TTY 717-597-8800

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 OF NEW YORK**
 201 W. 13th St. (at 7th Ave.)
 New York, N.Y. 10001
 212-242-1212
 Sunday worship services at
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 Seventh Ave., 7:00 p.m. signed.
 Everyone is, naturally, welcome.

CLUB DIRECTORY

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1467 East Market St., Akron, Ohio 44305
 "A friendly place to congregate"
 Open Tues. & Thurs., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Fri.,
 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Sat., 6 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; Sun.,
 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.

In Atlanta, it's the GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.

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 Atlanta, Georgia 30307
 Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

CHICAGO CLUB OF THE DEAF

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DALLAS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

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 Open Saturday evenings

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 Saturday and Sunday

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American Legion Auxiliary Hall
 612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
 2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
 Address all mail to:
 Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
 727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

When in Houston, you are welcome
 to the

HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009
 Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
 Open Friday and Saturday evenings
 TTY 215-432-7133
 Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

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126 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.
 Open every second and fourth Saturday of
 each month with free Captioned Movies

When in Illinois, visit the ROCKFORD DEAF AWARENESS ASSOCIATION

Meets the third Thursday at 7:00 p.m. at the
 Seton Center, 921 W. State Street, Rockford,
 Illinois
 Mailing address: 405 Robert Ave., Rockford,
 Il. 61107

APRIL, 1979

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 Sunday evenings.
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 come and see us.

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OKLAHOMA CITY ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

(Seattle in 1974—NAD)

The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
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 Everyone Heartily Welcome.

Open Saturdays.

8501 Wallingford Ave., North
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SAN FRANCISCO CLUB FOR THE DEAF, INC.

530 Valencia Street
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Sometimes Sunday.

Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

ST. PETERSBURG ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

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 Coast. Why not visit us? You will like us.
 Socials every 1st and 2nd Saturday evenings.
 Mail communications to W. H. Woods, Sr.
 Secretary, 3033 - 39th Ave. N., St. Petersburg,
 FL. 33714.

THE TAMPA CLUB OF THE DEAF

(Windhorst A. W. Lodge No. 185, F&AM)
 5011 Nebraska Ave., Tampa, Florida 33603
 Open every 2nd Friday night.

LADIES SUNSHINE CIRCLE OF THE DEAF

(Since 1914)

Meets at 1223 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles,
 Calif. 90006.

Third Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
 Augusta Lorenz, corresponding secretary
 7812 Borson St., Downey, Calif. 90242

THE CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL

1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
 The nation's finest social club for the deaf
 Established 1916

TACOMA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Welcome to
 Community Hall, 4851 S. Tacoma Way
 Tacoma, Washington
 Every 4th week of month. Social every other
 month from February. Meetings every other
 month from January.
 Dorothy Hopey, Secretary

When in York, Pa., welcome to THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
 Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
 Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
 of month.
 Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
 Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.

Hotel Edison, 226 W. 47th St.
 New York, N.Y. 10036
 Open noon to midnight
 Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
 Irving Alpert, president
 Henry Roth, vice president
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"OUR WAY"

To strengthen Jewish education and
 observance amongst the Jewish deaf
 National Conference of Synagogue Youth
 116 E. 27th St., New York, N. Y. 10015

MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

2136A N.E. 2nd Street, North Miami, Fla. 33162
 Open first and third Saturday of
 every month
 Secretary: Eleanor Struble

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alvin Klugman, President
 3023 Oakhurst Avenue
 Los Angeles, California 90034

Kenneth Rothschild, Secretary-Treasurer
 6 Overlook Drive
 Sloatsburg, New York 10974

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
 9102 Edmonston Court
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1980 NCJD CONVENTION
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 August 17-24

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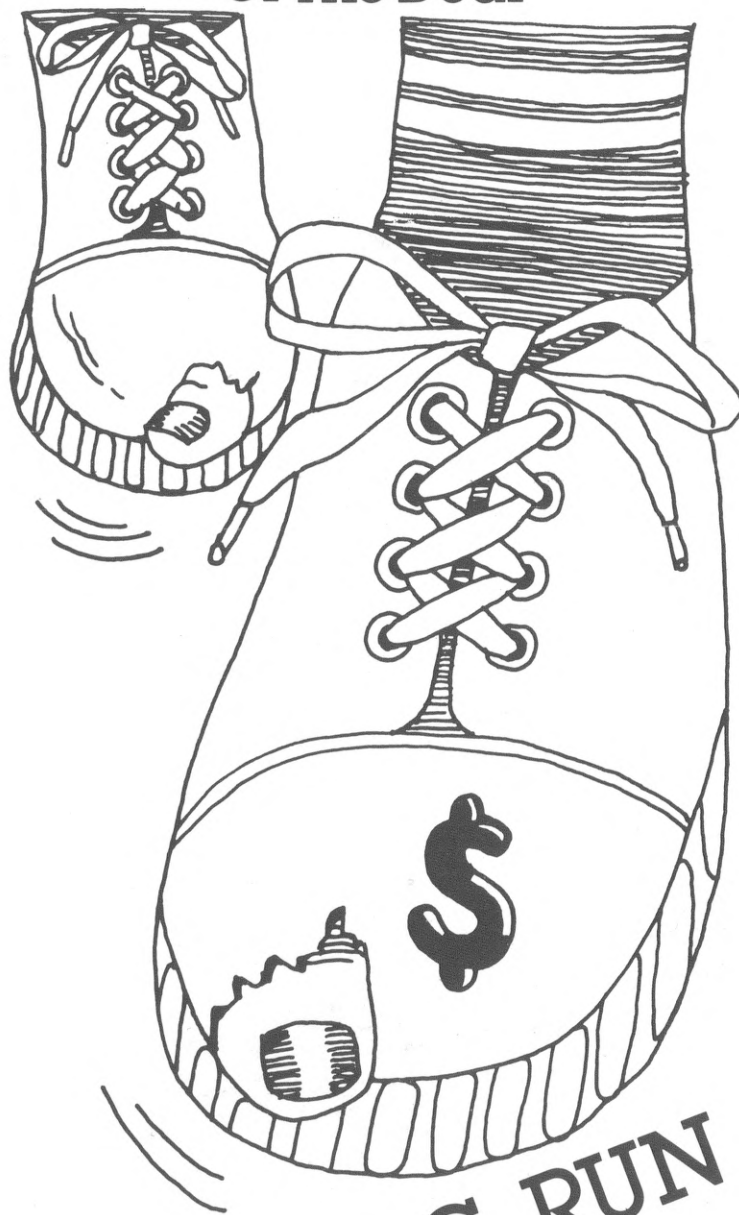
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